Cambria Freeman.

H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher. "HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE." Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

VOLUME IX. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1875. NUMBER 2.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!

Owing to the great scarcity of money and the long continued neglect of many of my customers to pay up their indebtedness for the past year or more, I am compelled to adopt

ANOTHER SYSTEM

of doing business. Very many of my customers have allowed their accounts to run for such an unreasonable length of time that a great loss to me, without any benefit to themselves, has been the result. Hence it is that I find it

Impossible to Continue the Credit System

and at the same time keep up my stock and meet my obligations promptly.

I am sincerely thankful for the liberal patronage that has been extended to me, and now earnestly ask one and all who are indebted to me, no matter how large or how small the amount, to call and settle, either by cash or note,

BEFORE THE 1ST DAY OF JANUARY, 1875,

as I need and must have money. Believing as I do from past experience (which I have paid well for) that it will be better for me as well as for my customers to adopt the ready-pay system,

I WILL NOT,

after the FIRST of JANUARY NEXT,

SELL ANY GOODS ON CREDIT.

I am fully convinced that in three cases out of four persons buying goods never find more convenient time to pay than when they make their purchases, and as an inducement to my customers to buy for cash or in exchange for country produce, I will, for the above date,

KNOCK OFF ONE-HALF the PROFIT

heretofore realized in this place on goods of the same class.

Hoping that my old customers will take no offense at the new mode of doing business I am about to adopt, but will continue to favor me with their patronage on a strictly cash basis, which they will be sure to find the very best for all concerned, I pledge myself to mark my goods down to the lowest cash rates.

ONE PRICE TO ALL!

COMPETITION DEFIED!

IN GOODS AS WELL AS PRICES.

George Huntley,

DEALER IN

Stoves, Hardware, Tinware, Groceries,

Paints, Oils, &c., &c.,

EBENSBURG, PA.

N. B. Manufacturers and others who sometimes find it necessary to send orders for goods through their employees, can make special arrangements, with the understanding that their accounts will be paid in full at the end of each month. [Dec. 11, 1874.]

A CARD.

EBENSBURG WOOLEN FACTORY.

All interested parties have been reporting in the northern part of this county that our rates for manufacturing Woolen Goods, &c., are much higher than they really are we deem necessary for our own protection and for information of the public to publish the following

LIST OF PRICES.

Blankets.....$3.50 per pair.
Flannels.....30 and 35 cts. per yard.
Cassimeres.....50 cts. per yard.
Stockings.....50 cts. per yard.
Carding and Spinning.....20 cts. per lb.
Carding.....7 " "

T. M. JONES & SONS,
Dec. 18, 1873.-tf. Ebensburg Woolen Factory.

W. YEAGER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of

COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

AND DEALERS IN

Heating, Parlor and Cooking Stoves,

No. 1402 Eleventh Avenue,

Altoona, Pa.

ROOFING and SPOUTING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to, and polite attention accorded to whether they purchase or not.

Altoona, Sept. 5, 1873.-tf.

STEAM TANNERY FOR SALE.

The following is a description of a Steam Tannery and Real Estate located in Ebensburg, Cambria County, Pa., which are offered for sale on most liberal terms: The property consists of 2 acres of land, on which is erected a TWO STORY BUILDING, 40 by 50, and a ONE STORY BUILDING, 20 by 80, 18 Vats, 6 Leaches, 1 large Bark Shed, 2 Limes, 1 Handler, 2 Rates, 1 good Bark Mill, 10-horse power, 1 Berk Mill, 1 Machine for splitting leather, and other fixtures. The establishment has a capacity for tanning 5,000 hides per year, and has advantages in the way of low prices for bark, coal, etc., convenient to railroad and market, etc. This is a rare chance for any one to engage in the tanning business with a small capital.

For terms, etc., apply to

JOHNSTON & SCANLAN.
Dec. 20, 1874.-tf. Ebensburg, Pa.

FOR SALE OR FOR RENT.—Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that I have several FARMS, HOUSES and BUILDING LOTS for sale, any or all of which will be disposed of at low figures and on fair terms. I also procure tenants for those having Houses and Lots or Farms for rent, and having a number of *blank forms of Leases, Notices to Quit,* etc., on hand, which I am prepared to make rents secure. Give me a call and you will find my terms reasonable.

JOHN. W. OATMAN, Real Estate Agent.
Ebensburg, Dec. 25, 1874.-tf.*

NOTICE.—An application will be made on the 9th of February next for incorporation of "ST. PETER'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY of Hemlock." The objects of the Society are mutual encouragement of the members in the practice of the duties of religion, mutual interest, and analogous purposes. [1-15.-3t.]

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral whatever. Much serious sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the *Pills* with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the corruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by *Ayer's Pills*, and stimulated into action. Thus incipient disease is changed into health, the value of which change, when reckoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar coating makes them pleasant to take, and preserves their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh, and perfectly reliable. Although searching, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution, or diet, or occupation.

Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them as a Family Physic, and for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings**, they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression**, a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a **Dinner Pill**, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

THE BEST Prairie Lands

—IN—

IOWA AND NEBRASKA

FOR SALE BY THE

BURLINGTON & MISSOURI RIVER R. R. CO.

On Ten Years' Credit and 6 per cent. Interest.

One Million Acres in Iowa & Southern Nebraska.

The finest country in the world to combine farming and Stock Raising. The Soil is rich and easily cultivated; Climate warm; Seasons long; Taxes low, and Education free. No Payments required on principal till FIFTH year, and then only ONE-SEVENTH EACH YEAR UNTIL PAID.

Land Exploring Tickets

Sold at important stations on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Rail Road, and cost of same refunded when land is bought.

Half Fare to families of purchasers, and LOW FREIGHTS on household goods and farm stock.

Twenty per cent. premium for cultivation.

Large Discounts for Cash within one, two and three years.

Products will pay for Land and Improvements long before the Principal becomes due.

"The so-called destitution in Nebraska lies in the far western region, beyond the lands of the B. & M. R. R. Co."

☞For circulars that will describe fully these lands, and the terms of sale, apply to or address,

LAND COMMISSIONER,
[12-25-3m.] Burlington, Iowa, for Iowa Lands, or Lincoln, Neb., for Nebraska Lands.

DOLLARS

TO THE AMOUNT OF TWO MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ARE TO BE DISTRIBUTED ON THE 27TH FEBRUARY BY THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY., UPON THE OCCASION OF THEIR FIFTH AND LAST CONCERT.

Drawing Certain or Money Refunded.

One Grand Cash Gift	$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift	100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	75,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
5 Cash Gifts, $20,000 each	100,000
10 Cash Gifts, 14,000 each	140,000
15 Cash Gifts, 10,000 each	150,000
20 Cash Gifts, 5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts, 4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts, 3,000 each	90,000
50 Cash Gifts, 2,000 each	100,000
100 Cash Gifts, 1,000 each	100,000
240 Cash Gifts, 500 each	120,000
500 Cash Gifts, 100 each	50,000
19,000 Cash Gifts, 50 each	950,000

Whole Tickets $50. Halves $25. Tenth, or each Coupon, $5. Eleven Whole Tickets, $500.

For Tickets, or information, address

C. M. BRIGGS, Agent and Manager, Louisville, Ky., or THOS. H. HAYS & CO., 609 Broadway, N. Y. [1 22.-4t.]

NOTICE is hereby given that I did on the 20th day of December, 1874, buy at Constable's sale the following personal property belonging to Jacob White, to wit: 1 set bench planes and all his carpenter tools, 1 tool chest, 1 cook stove and utensils, 1 corner cupboard, 2 tables, 1 doughtray, 1 sewing machine, 2 bedsteads and bedding, 1 cradle, 1 heating stove, 1 bureau, 6 clocks, 1 rocking chair, 1 stand, 5 crocks, and 20 yards of carpet—all which I purpose leaving with the said Jacob White, at Nicktown, in Barr township, during my pleasure, and hereby caution all persons against interfering with the same.

Jan. 15, 1875.-3t.* MICHAEL KIRSCH.

SPLENDID TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A very elegant and commodious residence in Ebensburg borough will be sold on reasonable terms. The House is brick and contains 12 rooms, 8 feet halls and basement washhouse, besides a good cellar divided into two apartments. The Lot is 128x264 feet and is well set with all kinds of fruits and shrubbery. Large Stables, Ice House, and three Buildings used as law offices. This property is desirable for a large family, or with very little improvement would make a first class hotel or summer boarding house.

JNO. E. SCANLAN, Agent.
Ebensburg, Aug. 21, 1874.-tf.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of JOHN O'CONNELL, dec'd.

Letters testamentary on the estate of John O'Connell, late of Cambria township, Cambria county, Penn'a, deceased, have been issued to the undersigned, residing in said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

Jan. 15.-3t.* WM. O'CONNELL, Executor.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of BERNARD MULLIN, late of Summerhill township, Cambria county, having been issued to the undersigned, notice is hereby given that all debts due to said estate must be paid forthwith, and all claims against the same should be presented duly authenticated for settlement.

Dec. 25.-6t. FRANCIS MULLIN, Adm'r.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEAS—The choicest in the world.—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—Staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular to ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y., P. O. Box 1287.

WANTED, AGENTS for the "LIFE AND EXPLORATIONS OF DR. LIVINGSTONE." Complete, authentic: a fresh book. Price suited to the times. Address B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address GEO. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their own locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars Free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

500 AGENTS WANTED immediately, to sell very desirable NEW PATENT articles for housekeepers and others. G. J. CAPEWELL, Cheshire, Ct.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co.

conduct an Agency for the reception of advertisements for American NEWSPAPERS—the most complete establishment of the kind in the world. Six thousand NEWSPAPERS are kept constantly on file, open to inspection by customers. Every advertisement is taken at the home price of the paper, without any additional charge or commission. An advertiser, in dealing with the Agency, is saved trouble and correspondence, making one contract instead of a dozen, a hundred or a thousand. A Book of eighty pages, containing lists of best papers, largest circulations, religious, agricultural, class, political, daily and country papers, and all publications which are specially valuable to advertisers, with some information about prices, is sent FREE to any address on application. Persons at a distance wishing to make contracts for advertising in any town, city, county, State or Territory of the United States, or any portion of the Dominion of Canada, may send a concise statement of what they want, together with a copy of the matter to be inserted, and will receive information which will enable them to decide what it will cost, and close the order. For such information there is no charge. Orders are taken for a single paper as well as for a list, for a single dollar as readily as for a larger sum. Office: 10 Spruce Building,

41 Park Row, N. Y.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Fend. Expon.* and *Al. Vend. Expon.*, issued out of Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on TUESDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of Wm. Griffith, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Washington township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Philip Hopfer, Michael F. Hammers, and others, containing 50 acres, more or less, about 15 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story plank house, store room, frame stable, water saw mill, and shook shop, now in the occupancy of Wm. Griffith. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of G. W. Reed & Co.

Also, all the right, title and interest of John Funk, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Jackson township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Samuel Paul, Daniel Paul, and John Dumroyer, containing 40 acres, more or less, about 15 acres cleared, having thereon erected a two story frame house and frame stable, not now occupied. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of the Johnstown Mechanical Works.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Theodore M. Apple, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in White township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Gilligan Hollen, B. F. Bell, Hon. John Dean, and others, containing 1057 acres, more or less, about 65 acres cleared, having thereon erected a two story frame house, frame stable, and two log cabins, now in the occupancy of T. M. Apple, and a two story plank house and water saw mill, in the occupancy of A. D. Flanagan. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Joseph Van Ormer.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Mrs. Anna Murphy, now intermarried with James McCartney, of, in and to two lots of ground situate at Lilly's station, Washington township, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on the Pa. R. R. and adjoining Lot of Susan Hage, David Wilhelm, and Stephen Robine, having thereon erected a two story plank house, now in the occupancy of Mrs. McCartney, and a two story plank house, now in the occupancy of James Brawley. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Thos. R. Kerr.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Isaac Burket, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in Washington township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Morlin & Co., having thereon erected a two story plank house, now in the occupancy of Isaac Burket. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Samuel Fenner.

Also, all the right, title and interest of George W. Adams, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in Washington township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Martin & Co., having thereon erected a one-and-a-half story plank house, now in the occupancy of George W. Adams. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Samuel Fienner.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down, and the remaining two-thirds on confirmation of the Deed. HERMAN BAUMER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Jan. 18, 1875.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Fend. Expon.*, issued out of the District Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Opera House, Johnstown, on TUESDAY, 16TH DAY OF FEBRUARY next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of Thomas A. Carroll, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in the Fourth Ward of Johnstown, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Bedford street on the north, and adjoining lot of John Carroll on the east and lot of George Carroll on the west and the Feeder on the south, having thereon erected a two story plank house, now in the occupancy of Daniel Sheop. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of William Young.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Daniel Fulton, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in the Borough of Conemaugh, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Locust street, and adjoining lot of Charles Litzinger on the one side and lot of Frederick Ritweiger on the other side, and extending back to the Frankstown road, having thereon erected a two story plank house and a plank stable, now in the occupancy of David Fulton. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Geo. Maben.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down, and the remaining two-thirds at the confirmation of the Deed.

HERMAN BAUMER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Johnstown, Jan. 18, 1875.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENN'A.
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 15, 1875.

This is to give notice that on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1875, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE J. THOMAS, of Johnstown, in the County of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to him or for his use and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be holden at the District Court House, Johnstown, Pa., before JOHN BROTHERLINE, Esq., Register, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1875, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN HALL,
[1-22.-2t.] U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

GEO. L. PEABODY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SEEDS, GRAIN, FLOUR, &c., &c.,

325 Liberty Street,

[1-15.-2m.] **Pittsburgh, Pa.**

J. GALLITZIN LAKE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Register and Recorder, in Court House.

CURIOSITIES OF CRIME.

HOW A MURDERER WAS ACQUITTED BY A WRONG ALMANAC.

The career of Abraham Lincoln as a criminal lawyer furnishes more than one instance which might with great propriety be introduced into this collection of the curiosities of criminal jurisprudence. For many years he was leading counsel in almost every noted criminal case in the State of Illinois, and his eloquence in pleading, his keenness in retort, and seaching examination of the witnesses, were famous throughout the West long before either he or his friends began to dream of the presidency as among the possibilities of his future.

One of his most decided triumphs was won in the case of Wm. D. Armstrong, who was tried at Beardstown, Cass county, Ill., in 1858, charged with the crime of murder.

In Lincoln's early days, when he was a poor, homeless, almost friendless boy, he formed the acquaintance of a family named Armstrong, John, his wife Hannah, and a babe a few months old, to whom Lincoln, by permission, gave the name of Wm. D., in honor of one of his best loved friends, who had died a few months before.

The Armstrongs were hospitable and kind, almost filling the place of parents to their guest, and he in time grew very fond of the child, which he rocked, carried, petted and fondled, day after day, for weeks and months, while he was waiting for employment.

At length a new life opened to young Lincoln, and he gradually drifted away from the port of generous welcome into the wide busy world, and for a time his friends were lost sight of, but never forgotten.

He studied law, became famous as an advocate and a politician, and these humble but warm and tried friends watched with pleasure and pride every step of his progress up the ladder of fame. The babe he had so fondly cared for grew to manhood, and although a brave, generous youth, the crude pioneer civilization under which he grew up unfortunately developed a love for the excitements of the cup, and a taste for the rougher sports peculiar to the somewhat primitive society in which he was trained.

In the summer of 1857 there was a Methodist camp meeting in Mason county, attended by not a few of the riotous element, and every night some outrage was committed which filled the decent portion of the community with indignation. A patrol was organized for the preservation of order, which was one night attacked by the rioters, and a leading citizen named Mitzar most brutally murdered.

James D. Norris and William D. Armstrong were indicted for the crime. Seperate trials were demanded, and Norris was first on the docket. He was speedily convicted and sentenced to a long term in the State Penitentiary. The feeling against Armstrong was very bitter, and his counsel was persuaded to take a change of venue to Cass county, and the trial came on at Beardstown in 1858.

Hannah Armstrong, the mother of the accused, was in great distress. Her husband, Jack, had been dead for some years. She was oppressed by poverty, deserted by old friends, and now a shameful death or a lingering imprisonment threatened her son. In this emergency she bethought herself of the poor youth to whom she had once given a home, and who had so often played with the boy that now stood in such imminent peril.

For many years Mr. Lincoln had been known as a most successful lawyer and Mrs. Armstrong became possessed of the idea that if he would but undertake her son's case he would be saved.

She therefore wrote to him at Springfield begging his assistance. Though pressed by clients on every side, Mr. Lincoln immediately responded that the memories of past kindnesses were yet green, and their obligation sacred, and Providence permitting he would undertake the defense of her son, if he didn't try another case that season.

Upon examination he found the case to be a most desperate one. A jury had already passed upon an alleged accomplice, and rendered a verdict of guilty. The same evidence would have to be confronted in the coming trial, and only by a miracle could a similar result be avoided. The only hope was to blot out the record of the previous trial, refute the senses of witnesses and cause the jury to forget both their duty and their oaths.

At length the day of trial arrived, and the prosecution brought forward their array of witnesses. As one after another came upon the stand and gave their evidence, they were subjected to a rigid cross examination, but without any very satisfactory results. The testimony seemed conclusive, and every word fell like the dreaded knell of death.

When the prosecution had finished their case, it appeared that only one witness had directly connected the accused with the crime. He swore that he saw the affray, that Norris pounded the deceased with a club from behind, while Armstrong assailed him in front with a slung-shot, and the doctors testified that the wounds inflicted by either would have produced death. He explained that he was enabled to see so distinctly, owing to the light of the moon, which was nearly at its full, and at the time of the occurrence, eleven o'clock, standing in the heavens about where the sun would be at ten o'clock in the morning.

It occurred to Mr. Lincoln to test the truth of this statement by the almanac. Turning to the clerk, he requested that one be handed to him, but it was not readily found. Old almanacs are not generally considered of sufficient value in a court of justice to call for their preservation, so one was not to be obtained until a messenger had visited a neighboring stationery and book establishment, when the volume was obtained and handed to the clerk of the court, with instructions to deliver it to Mr. Lincoln when wanted.

In due time Mr. Lincoln rose to make the closing argument for the defense. It is said by those who listened to the address, that the like of it was never before heard by the bar of Beardstown.

He began by describing his early struggles with poverty, how he had been a friendless, homeless wanderer, until the parents of the accused opened to him their door, and henceforth had been to him all that father and mother could ever expect to be. Their generosity had never been forgotten, and now that befriended boy stood before them to plead for the life of his benefactor's son—the babe that he had fondled so often in the days of his unquestioned innocence. He drew a touching picture of the widowed mother following with a trembling, bleeding heart every step in the terrible inquisition, bending her ear to every word, and watching with inexpressible anxiety and dread the faces of the jury—now seeing a ray of hope in the softened expression, or despair and death in the cold, hard lines which might sometimes cross the features of the perplexed and patient men who held the issues of life and death, and could send her from that room alone, friendless and childless, or fill to the brim the measure of her joy.

Having warmed up with this exordium, he took up the theory of the prosecution, and with some logic, much sophistry and unstinted ridicule, he made it appear preposterous, if not impossible.

The testimony was then attacked. Each individual statement analyzed, discrepencies pointed out, and inconsistencies exposed, and the fact clearly brought out that but one witness had sworn to having seen the prisoner commit the assault—*at eleven o'clock at night of a certain day the moon being very bright, nearly at the full*, and about as high in the heavens as the sun is at ten o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Lincoln then called upon the clerk for the almanac, opened it and proceeded to show that on the day and at the hour mentioned *there was no moon at all, it having set at nine o'clock*—two hours before the affray took place.

The result of this exposure was like the bursting of a bomb-shell. The masterly eloquence of the plea had already enlisted their sympathies, and the jury had already been seeking some pretext for an acquittal, when this exposure of the boldest perjury filled the court, judge and jury with indignation, demoralized the prosecution, incensed the spectators, and in the tumult and excitement the case was abruptly closed a verdict of "not guilty" almost instantly rendered, and the prisoner walked out of the dock a free man.

But the most curious part of this story is yet to be told. Some days after the acquittal it was discovered that the almanac which had been given to Mr. Lincoln to read from was not for the year of the murder at all. It was further shown that at the time mentioned by the witness, the moon was in substantially the position he described; but the mischief had been done, and the verdict could not be recalled.

How the almanac came to be handed to Mr. Lincoln has never been satisfactorially explained. That it was accidental, there is no doubt, and in the excitement no one thought to call the accuracy of the volume in question until too late.

THIS is the way the Boston *Advertiser* puts the "Old Mother Hubbard" story:

The aged and venerable maternal representative of a family which descended from an ancestral progenitor known in his time by the patronymic appellation of Hubbard (perhaps from his having been one of the early poets or bards of the hub.)

Wended her way to the small apartment ordinarily devoted to the storage of crockery, and such portions of the family provisions as were left unused at the prandial meal.

To obtain for the gratification of her favorite but emaciated specimen of the genus canis, a fragment of an osseous nature once composing an integral portion of the skeleton of an animal (whether bovine, porcine, or otherwise, the narrater was not able to determine satisfactorily,) from which she had reason to believe her petted quadruped would ailment.

When by continuous progressive motion she had arrived at the end of her brief journey and in fact had reached the objective point, and the goal of her desire.

Her fond anticipations were not realized, and her calculations came to naught; for the family receptacle, before alluded to, prove to be entirely denuded of everything in the way of that sustenance which tends to prolong life when received within and assimilated by the animal organism.

Consequently this indignant and long suffering member of the high class of vertebrata called mammals, but familiarly known as the "poor dog," failed on this occasion to obtain anything to appease his unsated and voracious appetite which we have reason to believe had previously been whetted by the anticipation of the favorable result of the visit of his friend and protector to the usual storehouse of his supplies.

THE CROW.

The crows had kept up a racket since dawn. Trees and palmetto scrub were black with them. They alighted in camp within 10 feet of us, and stole the provisions the instant our backs were turned. Incessantly did they scold us. It was plain that they were anxious for us to break camp so that they might pick up what was left.

"Talk about crows," said Moore, while puffing his morning pipe, "they're the most knowing bird in Florida. Yes, sir, their intelligence is ahead of the nigger. They tell a nigger from a white man a mile off, and they know a shot-gun from a rifle. They know that they are of no account. Nobody hankers after crow meat, and no hunter wastes powder and shot on them. Why, I've been hunting and had the crows follow me and point out the game. They were willing to take their share of the work, too, and were satisfied with the leavings. If a man only knows how to take him, a crow is just as good as a dog. When I've been jumping a bear or a deer, I've had the crows light on trees above 'em and sing out: "Here he is, old man, down below here! Go for him!" And if I shot and missed those crows would actually get disgusted, and I could hear them talking to one another and saying, 'Oh, he's an old hombre—he don't know how to shoot.' But if I brought down the game, they'd scream and bounce from the trees and sail in for their divvy.

"But the greatest case of sagacity in a crow that I ever saw," continued Moore, "was on the ocean beach, just across the lower end of the lake. Last year me and a fellow named Crowell were down there catching turtle. We used to clean 'em on a big beam of rock-gray that had drifted ashore. There were thousands of crows on hand a picking up the entrails and a scooping out the shells. They were so noisy that we had to holler to understand one another. You never seen such a raft of crows. They were pretty shy along in the beginning, but kept getting bolder and bolder, and by and by they walked right up to the mahogany beam, and stole the choice steaks that we were saving for ourselves. Well, when Crowell seen that, he began to get mad. He swore he couldn't stand it, and he hauled up and gave the crows two barrels of duck-shot. He had in a thunderin' charge—a pailful of shot in each barrel. You never see such a sight. If it had been raining crows the beach couldn't have been blacker. You see, this was in the morning. Well, for several hours the crows were mighty shy again, but along in the afternoon they took their chances once more and were around thicker than ever. They fought among themselves for the shells and the entrails, but they gave the steaks a wide berth. They were smart enough to know what the shooting was for.

"Well, among the flock we noticed a lame crow, with a sickly kind of a caw. He had come out from under Crowell's battery with one leg gone. He was a hard sight. When we first saw him his wing was a dropping, and he was a limping along and a skirmishing around for something to eat, with the rest of them. We felt sorry for him. If you'd seen him you couldn't help but feel sorry for him too. You see, the other crows didn't give him a living show. He would have starved to death if we hadn't sympathized with him, and seen that he got his share. We fed him the nicest chunks of turtle, and he got so tame that he'd limp up within two or three feet, and almost eat out of our hands. We used to call him Santa Anna, because you see he had lost his leg.

"Well," continued Moore, "for some time Santa Anna turned up regularly for his rations. He seemed to be growing weak in spite of all the building up we gave him. One day we missed him. Crowell felt mighty bad. 'Poor Santa Anna,' says he, 'couldn't roost any place but on the ground. Some snake has got him, and that's the last of him.' You see the bird had got to be a great favorite. I felt as bad about it as Crowell, and no mistake. Down here in the wilderness, where you don't see a white man once a year, a fellow gets mightily attached to a crow when he's social like and puts confidence in you. Well all that day the crows kept a coming in and ripping away at the lights and livers, but poor Santa never turned up. I reckon if we talked about him once we talked about him a hundred times.

"The next forenoon, while we were dressing a big turtle, we heard a feeble kind of a caw, and Crowell sung out, 'Here's Santa Anna again, as sure as you're born!' and sure enough there was the little black cuss a hopping along on one foot over the sand. He cocked his head on one side, and seemed thundering glad to see us. We were hypercane. We picked out the richest part of the turtle and fed him. Well, good Lord, you'd ought to have seen that crow eat. He stuffed himself so full that he couldn't holler. You could see him swell out like a rubber ball. The other crows stood off about 20 feet watching him. The little hombre got all he wanted, and then started off. He limped awfully for about 15 feet, and I heard Crowell say 'Poor little devil! I'm afraid he'll never get well.' Just then the crow stopped, and kind a shook up his wing. Then, as I'm alive and a sinner, he dropped another little black foot, and walked off on two legs as sound as a dollar. The other crows set up a mighty cawing, and all of them flew away together."

"Well," inquired Hammond, "how did he get his leg fixed?"

"It wasn't Santa Anna at all," Moore replied. "Some other crow had played Santa Anna on us. Our crow had been eaten up by a 'possum. We found the feathers afterward. And," continued Moore, turning to me, "you won't believe me, but that story's just as true as the Gospel—every word of it."

[From the Fireside Friend.]

Twice Told Tales Told Over Again.

BY NELL GWYNNE.

CHAPTER I.

This story is relative to the life and adventures of a certain Miss Minnie Warner, a very beautiful orphan just turned eighteen, who had been suddenly transplanted from her father's farm in the bosom of the New England hills to the home of a wealthy aunt in a small village, when she immediately became metamorphosed into a highly accomplished young lady with "patrician" manners, notwithstanding that she had hitherto spent her time milking the cows and feeding the pigs on her father's farm, and had no advantages of education excepting those she received at a district school.

From the hour of her arrival at her aunt's abode Miss Warner was beseiged by crowds of suitors, all of whom were faultlessly handsome immensely wealthy and in every way unexceptionable.

Weeks passed away, and her heart remained untouched. When we say untouched, we mean untouched by those who besieged it, for there was one who had made a lasting impression on the heart of the heedless Minnie.

A young carpenter, with one deep violet eye, (the other having been punched out with a gimlet,) passed the house of her aunt every day with a paper cap on his ample brow, and a cross-cut saw in his well-formed hand. This young man, who rejoiced in the poetical name of "Wilhelm," had become master of her affections by daily casting a sheep's eye at her bed-room window, though she carefully guarded her secret from her aunt, who, by the way, was a terrible old grind, who starved and snubbed her most unmercifully.

Suddenly a dark-eyed stranger, whom the aunt accidently discovered to be a millionaire from New York, appeared on the scene and immediately solicited the hand of the fair Minnie in marriage.

CHAPTER II.

The sun was sinking like a ripe pumpkin behind the clouds which were rolling over the sky like feather beds of a dark gray color, and a terrible scene was being enacted in the aunt's back kitchen.

"Accept the dark-eyed stranger, or leave this house this night; I will no longer snub and starve you, and dress you up in cast off clothes!" bowled the aunt in a menacing tone.

"O Wilhelm, my beloved, where art thou?" screamed Minnie, tearing off her back hair and tramping on it. The click of the garden gate here caused her heart to stand still, and the next moment Wilhelm presented himself at the kitchen door.

"Minnie, my own, what is the matter?" he exclaimed, in a clear ringing voice which went straight to her heart.

"My aunt would make me wed the dark-eyed stranger, when I love none but thee!" exclaimed Minnie, who had changed her mind about her back hair, which she was now entwining about her queenly head, after the manner of a coronet. A storm was brewing in Wilhelm's solitary orb. He laid down his crosscut saw, shook the sawdust off the wrinkles in his pants, pulled his paper cap down over his ears, and struck a poetic attitude.

"Mrs., whatever your name is, absquatulate! Vamoose this instant!" he thundered, shaking his fist at the old aunt, who immediately disappeared behind the clothes horse.

"Minnie, my own, let us instantly repair to the house of old Keggs, the hollerin' Methodist preacher, and be made one," he continued in a softened voice.

Whereupon Minnie fell into his arms in a dead faint. Putting his hand into his pocket, he pulled out a handful of shavings, which he stuffed down her throat, and which of course instantly revived her.

They were married. Old Keggs made them one that very hour.

Years afterwards, when Minnie would stand at her back kitchen door surrounded by immmerable little carpenters and carpenteresses, and watch her former suitors with their wives and children rolling past in their carriages, she would remark:

"Well, Wilhelm, we have plenty of shavings."

And Wilhelm would screw up his deep violet eye (now changed to a light, catslike gray,) and respond:

"Yes, ole gal, plenty o'shavin's."

THE END.

"You have a pleasant home and a bright fireside, with happy children sitting around it, haven't you?" said the Judge. "Yes, sir," said Mr. Thompson, who thought he saw a way out of the difficulty. "Well," said the Judge, "if the happy children sit around the cheerful fire until you return, they will stay there just 45 days, as I shall have to send you up for that time."

BRIGHAM YOUNG has sufficiently recovered to sit up and be married occasionally.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - Jan. 29, 1875.

A BILL was introduced last week in the House to repeal the local option law. It is believed that it will pass that branch of the Legislature, but that its passage in the Senate is not assured.

HON. JOHN H. WALKER, President of the late Constitutional Convention, died at his residence in Erie, on Monday last. He was Speaker of the State Senate in 1852, and throughout his life bore the character of an honest, upright man.

SURELY no man, even though he be a Republican, will feel regret over the defeat of Chandler, of Michigan, for re-election to the United States Senate. He is a course man in every sense of the term, overflowing with hatred and malevolence. His Senatorial career has been long, but it has been neither wise nor brilliant. He started out on the "blood letting" principle and has persistently advocated it to the bitter end. His disgusted constituents have recalled him to Detroit, a location more befitting him than that of a dignified Senate.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot*, a few days after the meeting of the Legislature, predicted that it could transact all its business and adjourn in sixty days.—That it *could* do so we are well satisfied, but that it *will* is not thus far foreshadowed. It has adopted the old and vicious Republican practise of adjourning over from Friday until Monday evening, and on Friday last it adjourned until last Wednesday evening. All this does not look as if the session would be brought to a close in sixty days. With only four days session in a week, that desirable result is not likely to be accomplished.

GRANT and the Radicals propose, says the Columbia *Herald*, to tax tea and coffee in order to maintain "the army," and the army is to be used to oppress the people, subjugate States, and destroy State sovereignty. The attention of the people is called to this purpose of the Radicals. Let them see to it in time. It will be demanded of the next Congress, the Democratic majority in the House, to refuse to appropiate a dollar for the support of the "army" until it is reduced to the lowest standard, and then guarantees given that it shall be made, as by the Constitution it is ordained, subordinate to the civil power. This is the question for the people to consider, this is the demand the people must make. This army business has become an outrage.

THE election of Andrew Johnson to the Senate of the United States by the Tennessee Legislature is one of most notable political events of the day. The contest was protracted and intensely exciting, lasting an entire week. Andrew Johnson laid down the Presidential office with clean hands, unstained by either a moneyed or other gift, which is more than will be said of Grant after he vacates the White House. To the Ex-President it will be a memorable day when he takes his seat in the Senate chamber, where only a few years ago partisan malice causelessly arraigned him for high crimes and misdemeanors and sought to depose him from his high office. That crowning act of desperation has now returned to plague its radical inventors. Time makes all things even.

IF anything was wanting to render Grant and his administration odious and detestable to the American people, his military exploit in New Orleans on the fatal 4th of January dug the political grave of the Republican party. A leading Republican paper refers to it in that connection in the following outspoken language:

> Unless the Republican party is content to be swept out of existence by the storm of indignant protest rising against the wrong of Louisiana from all portions of the country, it will see that this most shameful outrage is redressed wholly and at once, for if it is right for the Federal soldiery to pack the Legislature of one State in the manner Attorney-General Williams declared it shall be packed, or if it can be done, it is right and can be done in any other State. It is a matter that concerns Massachusetts, California and Pennsylvania equally with Louisiana, for it is an act of Federal usurpation which, if not revoked and condemned by Congress, will lead inevitably to the destruction of the whole fabric of our Government.

DURING the last and present week, United States Senators were elected by the Legislatures of the following States: In Maine, Hamlin, Republican, was re-elected; in Massachusetts, Dawes, Rep.; in Rhode Island, Gen. Burnside, Rep., succeeds Sprague, Rep.; in New York, Kernan, Dem., in place of Fenton, Liberal; in New Jersey, Ex-Governor Randolph, Dem., succeeds Stockton, Dem.; in Delaware, Bayard, Dem., was re elected; in Pennsylvania, Wallace, Dem., takes the place of Scott, Rep.; in Indiana, McDonald, Dem., succeeds Pratt, Rep.; in Michigan, Christiancy, Rep., in place of Chandler, Rep.; in Wisconsin, Carpenter, Rep., was re-elected; in Missouri, Cockerell, Dem., succeeds Schurz, Liberal; in Nebraska, Ex-Governor Paddock, Rep., takes the place of Tipton, Liberal; in Tennessee, Ex-President Johnson was elected on last Tuesday on the 55th ballot and will oust his *particular* friend Parson Brownlow. In Minnesota no choice has yet been made, although several ballots have taken place. A Republican, however, will be elected; and in West Virginia a Democrat in place of Boreman, Republican. The result of these elections is a gain of six Democratic members of the Senate.

THE Chicago *Tribune*, administration, most severely denounces the policy adopted by the Republican Caucus Committee of the House, and has no hesitation in saying that it has been suggested by narrow-minded politicians who are utterly incapable of appreciating the experience of the past and of conceiving a policy for the future. It further says:

> "We cannot believe that the Republican party in Congress will adopt such short-sighted and inconsequential conclusions. If it does, it will contribute to the stock of the perils of the future by endangering party success in 1876, and give the Democrats a still stronger hold upon the country than they now unfortunately possess.
>
> "The programme of this Caucus Committee is little better than imbecile. It provides no remedy for the existing evil. It leaves Louisiana in the same unfortunate condition it is now. It forces upon the President the painful duty of sustaining by the power of the United States troops what he has already characterized as a 'gigantic fraud.'"

The article closes with a warning to the members of the causus and tells them what they may expect from the Democratic House:

> "If the Republican party should adopt these recommendations, it would simply vaunt a red flag in the face of the Democratic bull, which is going to make havoc enough among the china as it is. The present Congress has a life of only five or six weeks more. Then comes the deluge. The House will be Democratic by nearly two to one. The power which the popular branch of Congress can exercise, though curbed to some extent by the Senate, is almost absolute. I may clog the wheels of Government whenever it sees fit, and neither the Senate, nor the Executive, nor the Judiciary can prevent it. It has exclusive control of all revenue bills and appropriations. The Democratic House can refuse to appropriate a dollar for the support of an army which it will profess to believe to be kept up mainly for the purpose of sustaining the Kellogg fraud. It may leave the country without a regiment or a squad of soldiers. It may bring in articles of impeachment against the President. It may refuse necessary legislation for the conduct of any branch of the Government, and starve the Executive into compliance. And it is impossible that the Democratic House will resort to some of these dangerous powers if the Republicans now bind it to a policy towards the South which it cannot repeal, the Senate still being Republican. The danger is altogether too great to be needlessly incurred.
>
> "We cannot help thinking that the programme which has been announced is the result of a preponderating strength of the carpet-bag element in the Caucus Committee. We do not believe that the Republican party will adopt it. It is not only wrong in purpose but hurtful in policy, and would bring with it innumerable evils to the Republican cause and to the country."

IT is said by the friends of Grant in defence of his military raid on the Legislature of Louisiana, that nothing more was done than removing five members from the hall of the House who had not been elected, and who therefore had no right to occupy seats. The mere *fact* of interference, no matter for what purpose, or on what pretext, constitutes the illegal and unwarranted offence for which there can be no palliation or excuse. If a State constitution has any force and validity and if it is worth preserving and being maintained, neither Grant, nor Kellogg, nor any other human being, had any more right to decide whether these five members were legally elected or whether they were not than would Marshall MacMahon, President of France. It is a question to be determined by the Legislature itself and by no other power, and when its constitutional prerogative is forcibly interfered with, the man who attempts it becomes a usurper and a tyrant.—A legislative hall is above all military control or supervision, and when it can be invaded with an armed force and men are found willing to defend the outrage, what is boasted of in this country as the liberty of the people becomes a miserable cheat and an empty name.

THERE is some excitement in the region of Allentown in regard to a vast estate, said to be worth $30,000,000, left by one David Marr, who came years ago to this country from Scotland and settled at Mount Bethel, in Northampton county. The Allentown *Herald* says, in regard to the matter, that Professor McAllister, the magician, who claims to be one of about thirty heirs, arrived in that city last week and proceeded to the place of Mr. Marr's burial to endeavor to obtain evidence. On Saturday a letter from M. J. Fatzinger, Weaversville, was received at the *Herald* office, containing the startling announcement that the writer had papers in his possession which related to Marr. The letter was shown Mr. McAllister, who was very much gratified at making this important discovery, little thinking to receive such favorable news, and which will prove of great value in claiming the estate and its title from that quarter. Mr. McAllister's family history dates back to the time of the Young Pretender and the Earl of Marr, who figure conspicuously in English history. This David Marr was the eldest son of the Earl, and at the time of the rebellion fled to Ireland, where he resided several years, and subsequently he came to America. Important documents are already in possession of the heirs, who entertain hopes that they will be successful in securing possession of this great landed estate. Yesterday Mr. McAllister proceeded to Weaversville to examine the papers relating to what so greatly concern himself and relatives.

GRAND MUSICAL RE-UNION.—The twenty-seventh day of February will be a memorial day in Louisville in more ways than one; on that day they will have not only the great drawing of the last Library Concert, but also the great musical treat of Gilmore's renowned orchestra. Gilmore is the peer, if not the superior of Theodore Thomas or of Julian. This is his first visit to the West, and except for the gift concert there is little probability that the citizens would ever have heard his wonderful performances. In the East people travel a hundred miles or more to attend one of his concerts. Remember that only those who hold at least a coupon ticket in the drawing can gain admission to the hall.

—Governor Hartranft has signed the death warrant of Ortwein, the murderer of the Hamnett family, and the document is now in the hands of Sheriff Hare. Tuesday, the 22d day of February, is fixed as the day of execution. The Governor, it is said, was thus prompt in issuing the warrant because of the delays already occasioned from various causes in meting out justice to this worst of criminals.

Legislative Standing Committees.

SENATE.

Constitutional Reform.—Messrs. Herr, Strang, Rutan, Winslow, Jones, Wallace, Dill, Playford, Rockwell.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Warfel, Winslow, Yutzy, McNeill, Ermentrout, Albright, Yerkes.

Finance—Messrs. Rutan, Davis, Warfel, Anderson (Crawford), Wallace, Chalfant, Dill.

Judiciary General—Messrs. Strang, Jones, Herr, Watson, Playford, Albright, Yerkes.

Judiciary Local—Messrs. Newmeyer, Payne, Winslow, Davis, Bechtel, Ermentrout, Stanton.

Banks—Messrs. McKinley, Anderson (Allegheny), Jackson, Crouse, Roebuck, Rowland, Waream.

Education—Messrs. Anderson (Allegheny), Warfel, Dunkel, Anderson (Crawford), Chalfant, Wood, Clark.

Accounts—Messrs. Lemon (Blair), Yeakle, McMullen, Horter, Colihan, Chestnut, Bussey.

Pensions and Gratuities.—Messrs McMullen, Yutzy, Horter, Watson, Waream, Shimer, McKibben.

Corporations—Messrs. Cooper, McKinley, Heilman, Alexander, Bechtel, Nagle, Stanton.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. Maclay, Payne, McMullen, McNeill, Albright, Colihan, Shimer.

Public Printing—Messrs. Dunkel, Cooper, Roebuck, Alander, Chalfant, Waream, Yerkes.

Railroads—Messrs. Davis, Warfel, Anderson (Crawford), Lemon, (Blair), Lamon, (Philadelphia), Dill, Nagle.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. McClellan, Roebuck, Crouse, Newmeyer, Clark, Chestnut, Bussey.

Canals and Inland Navigation—Messrs. Alexander, Maclay, McNeill, Lamon, (Philadelphia), Rowland, Wood, McKibben.

Agriculture—Messrs. Yeakle, McClellan, Lemon (Blair), Yutzy, Shimer, Chestnut, Bussey.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Heilman, Yutzy, Jackson, Dunkel, Rowland, Clark, McKibben.

Library—Messrs. Jackson, Newmeyer, Anderson (Allegheny), Jones, Albright, Bechtel, Clark.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Jones, Watson, Yeakle, Crouse, Chalfant, Rowland, Rockwell.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Horter, Heilman, Maclay, McClellan, Dill, Ermentrout, McKibben.

New Counties and County Seats—Messrs. Payne, McKinley, Davis, Maclay, Bechtel, Stanton, Rockwell.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Roebuck, Anderson (Allegheny), Crouse, Cooper, Rockwell, Colihan, Stanton.

Municipal Affairs—Messrs. Lamon (Philadelphia), Alexander, Horter, McNeill, Ermentrout, Nagle, Wood.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Constitutional Reform—Messrs. Gunster, Spang, Lusk, Cross, Irwin (Allegheny), Reighard, Shugert, Withington, Yeates, Fulton, Fincher, Mitchell, Mylin, Christy, Dickey, Reyburn, Wolfe, Brown (Erie), Gehr and Ettia.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Talley, Parker, Spang, Conrad, Achenbach, Embick, Foster (Schuylkill), Stotzer, Large, S. P., Lusk, Law, Ryan, Vogdes, Hall, Smith (Chester), Phelps, Roney, Thompson (Armstrong), Cruikshank, Morgan (Lawrence) and Nisley.

Appropriations—Messrs. Reighard, Hetrick, Wanner, Everhart, Deyarmon, Erwin (Northampton), Gorman, Plummer, Kimmell, Lynott, Toner, Smith (Chester), Rice, Thompson (Indiana), Vogdes, Wendt, Williams (Susquehanna), Bardsley, Chapin, Knight, Wishart and Humphreys.

Judiciary General—Messrs. Parker, Withington, Eldred, Spang, Reighard, Wanner, Lewis (Luzerne), Faunce, Barnett, Backus, Mitchell, Mylin, Reyburn, Schoch, Smith (Chester), Christy, Jackson, Rawlins, Reutter, Wolfe and Brown (Erie).

Municipal Corporations—Messrs. Crawford, Richardson, Lynott, Gentner, Henry, Holland, Kennedy, Miller (Philadelphia), Wilson, Zern, Douglass, Falkenbury, Lewis, Long, Newell, Salter, Wood, Roney and Shonk.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Hetrick, Fincher, Andre (Berks), Pack, Boyer, Kimmett, Gaffey, Mumsord, Petroff, Allen, Logan (Erie), Miller (Somerset) and Montgomery.

Centennial—Messrs. Zern, Hartshorne, Foster, Willett, Logan (Crawford), Lynott, Smith (Berks), Faunce, Talley, Yerkes, Wimmer, Rogers, Jamison, Mitchell, Mylin, Roney, Salter, Vogdes, Hall, Douglass and Yeakle.

Judiciary Local—Messrs. Backus, Hayes, Hutler, Gunster, Hartshorne, Thornton, Hannan, Darby, Kistler, Park, Austine, Allen, Fredericks, Graham (Philadelphia), Logan (Erie), Miner, Patterson (Philadelphia), Rawlins, Rosenmiller, and Morgan.

Railroads—Messrs. Wimmer, Crawford, Carson, Conrad, Eldred, Graff, Gross Hannan, Henry, Everhart, Swan, Worrall, Ettla, Gillespie, Lasch, Morgan, (Lawrence), Newell, Wendt, Wood, Stober and Salter.

Education—Messrs. Piper, Barnett, Fincher, Law, Pallatt, Steck, Stotzer, Wilson, Wise, Rogers, Sturtevant, Campbell, Hoffer, Humphreys, John, Logan (Erie), Stewart, Loudenslager, Kimmell and Mateer.

Accounts and Expenditures—Messrs. Sturtevant, Backus, Darby, Mateer, McNite, Pallatt, Piper, Butler, Geiselman, Snyder, Biatt, Brown (Erie), Carey, Chrisman, Fredericks, Hill, Hoffer, Wolfe and Losch.

Military—Messrs, Hartshorne, Talley, Hetrick, Carson, Knipe, Miller (Philadelphia), M'Asey, Large, A. Richardson, Soltzer, Ringgold, Chapin, Graham (Allegheny), Wolfe, Hostetter, Huhn, Leigh, M'Gowan and Miner.

Elections—Messrs. Withington, Plummer, M'Henry, Stahle, Brown [Jefferson], Spicer, Hannan, Irwin [Allegheny], Lecron, Dickey, Hall, Knight, Moscrip, Morgan (Lawrence), Quirk, Stewart, Embick, Lusk, Jamison, Windt and John.

Insurance—Messrs. Spang, Wishart, Loftus, Achenbach, Barnett, Dry, Gorman, Yerkes, Wise, Reed, Wendt, Ettla, Gehr, Graham (Philadelphia), Hoffer, Hostetter, Kimmen and Findley.

Vice and Immortality—Messrs. Rogers, Thorton, Zern, Deyarmon, Keyser, Knipe, Snyder, Talley, Toner, Willett, Williams [Clarion], Worrall, Agnew, Morgan [Schuylkill], Mylin, Newell, O'Neill, Smith [Chester], Souder, Williams [Susquehanna] and Graham [Allegheny].

Banks—Messrs. Foster, Hasson, Bedford, Loftus, Miller (Berks), Monaghan, Mateer, Rutter, Shidle, Stevens, Terry, Bakeoven, Fortenbaugh, Miller [Somerset], Loudenslager, O'Neill, Reed, Smith, Thompson [Armstrong] and Baily.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Faunce, Lewis (Luzerne), Loftus, Law, Butler, Stevens, Spicer, Snyder, Achenbach, Rutter, Agnew, Allen, Baily, Gehr, Good, Kimmell, Reyburn and Wood.

Corporations—Messrs. Lusk, Durling, Everhart, Fogle, Henry, Holland, Hayes, Mumper, Swan, Williams (Clarion), Hollenbeck, Agnew, Billingsley, Gillespie, Huhn, Jackson, Loudenslager, Rice and Summy.

Mining—Messrs. Graff, Dry, Deyarmon, Harvey, Large, S. P., Miller [Berks], Mumper, Reutter, Ryan, Willett, Billingsley, Campbell, John, Leigh, Miner, Nisley, Shonk, Souder and Miller [Somerset].

Manufacturing—Messrs. Fincher, Irwin (Allegheny), Buck, Carver, Gross, Large, S. P., Loftus, Miller [Berks], Harvey, Richardson, Boyd, Campbell, Cruikshank, Edge, Eudsley, Falkenbury, Findley, Long and Fortenbaugh.

Printing—Messrs. Stahle, Plummer M'Nite, Butler, Crawford, Everhart, Henry, Hetrick, Losch, Miller [Somerset], Nisley, Yeakel, Long and Petroff.

Bureau of Statistics—Messrs. Hollenbeck, M'Henry, Andre, Carver, Logan [Crawford], Monaghan, Mateer, Myers, M'Nite, McAsey, Schoch, Thompson [Armstrong], Huhn, Lewis [Schuylkill], Peakle, Moscrip, John and Morgan (Schuylkill).

Counties and Townships—Messrs. Plummer, Lecron, M'Asey Steck, Terry, Wanner, Wimmer, Brown [Jefferson], Gunster, Hasson, Gorman, Quirk, Roberts, Tracy, Agnew, Devereux, Humphreys, Leigh, M'Gowan and Long.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Eldred, Erwin [Northampton], Bedford, Gemmill, Jamison, M'Henry, Kistler, Edge, Graham [Allegheny], Kimmell, Mumford, Phelps, Stober, Thompson [Indiana] and Yeakle.

Agriculture—Messrs. Smith [Berks], Logan [Crawford], Anstine, Embick, Geiselman, Grafley, Keyser, Myers, Shugert, Buck, Endsley, Good, M'Gowan, Roberts, Rosenmiller, Souder, Summy, Tracy and Williams [Susquehanna].

City Passenger Railways—Messrs. Kennedy, Conrad, Dry, Gentner, Holland, Monaghan, Pallatt, Spicer, Worrall, Hayes, Bakeoven, Hill, Leigh, M'Gowan, Montgomery, Patterson (Philadelphia), Petroff, Salter and O'Neill.

Iron, and Coal—Messrs. Thornton, Williams [Clarion], Lewis [Luzerne], Mumper, Wishart, Boyer, Durling, Fogle, Gentner, Holland, Kennedy, Bardsley, Chrisman, Devereux, Graham [Allegheny], Miner, Morgan [Schuylkill], Shonk and Williams [Susquehanna].

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Toner, Shidle, M'Lean, Large, Andrew, Wise, Rutter, Stahle, Jamison, Reutter, Roney, Thompson [Indiana], Baily, Blatt, Boyd, Carey, Good and Hill.

Library—Messrs. Lewis [Luzerne], Shidle, Gemmill, Christy and Ringgold.

A BRAKEMAN'S BRAVERY.—Chas. Crandall, a brakeman on the New York and New Haven Railroad, saved the life of Mary E. Jones in Porchester recently at the imminent risk of his own. Miss Jones was crossing the track, when she recognized an acquaintance in a little boy and stopped to talk with him. He was not on the road bed but Miss Jones stood on the track, which was trembling with the approach of a Boston express at full speed. A freight train stood on the other through track, and the men were busy switching cars on a side track. Crandall was on a freight car that was moving, and hearing the express shouted to Miss Jones to get out of the way. She seemed not to hear, and continued her conversation.

Crandall jumped from the moving car, and ran towards the woman, who, too late to save herself, saw her danger. "I thought all of a sudden that I'd try," said he afterward in relating the story to his friends, "and I knew that it must be an awful quick try. She didn't see me coming, but just glanced over her shoulder quick like, and then shrunk all together with a sort of shudder, and whispered, 'I'm gone.' I heard that whisper, and it seems as though the engine might have heard it, too. It was about as near her as I was. It was which and t'other between me and the express. The girl put her hands to her face and tottered backward. I just caught her around the waist, and lugged her off the track as the whole train scurried past. I looked down at the little woman, and she was as pale as a ghost and hardly breathed. Then I was afraid she would faint, and I wouldn't have known what to do then. To pull a woman out of danger is easier for me than to bring them to when they faint. But she opened her eyes and stared into my face in a wondering way, just as one does on waking from a sleep after being sick and light-headed. I think the scare itself came near killing her. She found out where she was quick enough, and bounded away. 'Don't you ever come around this track again,' said I. Then she laughed and started for her home, as she remarked, 'I think I shall remember this forever.'"

FIGHT WITH A WILD STEER.—Mr. Dunlap, superintendent of Reavis' Tehama county (Cal.) farm, last week had a terrible fight with a wild steer. The steer was of the Mexican breed, so well known to all old Californians for their savage and pugnacious disposition. For a number of years this steer has occupied almost alone the chaparral brushwood of the premises, all beasts, wild or tame, seeming to acknowledge his undisputed right. He has successfully resisted all attempts at his removal, and made the place dangerous to all trespassers. The old possessers of the territory permitted his undisturbed occupation rather than incur the risk to life in the attempt to dislodge him. Mr. Dunlap, the new incumbent, determined to make the effort to rid the premises of so dangerous a tenant. So one day last week, in company with another man, both armed with Henry rifles and bowie knives, they entered the chaparral. Not until they reached the center of the thicket did they observe the game they were looking for. Their first intimation of the steer's presence was the crackling of the brush, and then a furious rush toward them. Standing their ground, they poured from their Henrys shot after shot as the steer approached, until his proximity became too close to be pleasant or safe, when they retreated to a tree near by. They had just reached their chosen intrenchment when the infuriated animal struck the tree with his head, his horns extending each side and reaching very nearly his hunters. For the space of one hour he held them captive behind the tree, and compelled them to quick-step all the time to keep out of his reach. At last Mr. Dunlap managed to get in a shot just behind the shoulder, bringing his steership to his knees, which, followed by another from his companion, laid him out. Upon examination eight bullets were found in his body.

PRAYER FOR CHARLEY ROSS.—As we have tried nearly everthing without avail, for the recovery of Charley Ross, it is now proposed to pray for him. A correspondent says: Permit me to suggest another mode to recover Charley Ross. Our people are eminently a Christian people. Let them call their several denominations together and unitedly set apart a day or a week for prayer to Almighty God for the restoration of this dear boy to his parents. If a day is selected, let that day be the Sabbath, so that the services in all the churches in America can be of an appropriate character; the afternoon sosssion of all the Sabbath schools in the United States be observed as a prayer meeting for a similar purpose, and on that day let all Christians resort to their accustomed places for public and private prayer, each supplication to the God of love and mercy to be earnest, sincere and determined; full of charity, of hope and faith. The Lord has promised to answer prayer, and in this appeal, He cannot, will not turn a deaf ear. More remarkable illustrations of answer to prayer have been known than this, and in this emergency it is more than probable the long lost Charley Ross will be restored to his home, to his parents, to his friends, to Christian civilization.

—Andrew Johnson is the only ex-President who has ever been elected a U. S. Senator.

The Compulsory Education Bill.

Governor Hartranft in his annual message has suggested that compulsory education will be a good thing, and accordingly a bill has been read in place by Senator Payne, of Luzerne county, mainly copying the provisions of the New York compulsory education law. Its provisions (printed at length in our columns) are mainly as follows:

All parents or guardians who have charge of children between the ages of eight and sixteen years are to be compelled to have them instructed in spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography and the history of the United States, for sixteen weeks in each year.

All persons employing children, between the ages of eight and sixteen, are required to see that they have been in attendance at school for sixteen weeks in the year preceding such employment.

If parents or guardians prefer to give children within the terms of the act sixteen weeks of education in the branches of learning fixed upon, at home, or at private schools, they are at liberty to do so.

In cases where parents are too poor to buy the necessary text books they are to be furnished out of the public fund.

Upon school directors and school trustees in townships, towns and cities is devolved the task of carrying these provisions into effect. They are to ascertain the number of children of the proper age, to determine the qualification of parents as instructors in cases where private instructions are to be given; to see to the apprehension of vagrant or truant children; to judge of mental or physical incapacity; and to attend to the collection of fines for violations of the law. For assistance in these duties they are authorized to call in the police and constabulary forces of the state. The school boards of each judicial district in the state are endowed with sub-legislative powers and may adopt their own rules for carrying the provisions of the law into effect, subject to the approval of the common pleas judges.

The school boards are authorized to sue for and collect fines imposed upon parents and guardians for neglecting to comply with the law, which are to be placed to the account of the school fund.

To any person who will give the matter attentive study it will soon be apparent that Mr. Payne's bill is a foredoomed failure. So far as it provides for conferring extraordinary powers upon school directors and trustees it is clearly inhibited in the constitution. The legislature is not at liberty to delegate any such authority as this bill proposes to confer for the performance of any municipal function. The authority to enforce upon parents or guardians compliance with the law, in case of conscientious scruples as to the quality of instruction in the public schools, is more than doubtful. No provision is made for children who are not properly clothed. The compensation for the labors of directors, policemen, physicians and others is left to be variously determined. The nature of the duty imposed upon directors is so uncertainly fixed that it may be either defeated by laxity or made oppressive by harshness.

The theory of this law is that crime springs from ignorance and morality from education. Neither one of these propositions is wholly true or wholly false. Both are utterly valueless as the basis for legislation. When the state has made education free for all the children within its borders above the age of six years, it has reached the limit of constitutional action. The task of making men moral has been wisely left, as the author of Christianity left it, a matter out of the domain of statute law. Wherever it has been undertaken it has proved a failure.

The report of the superintendent of common schools shows that out of 850,774 pupils who attend the public schools there is an average attendance each day of 543,026, or 67 per cent. According to the census of 1870 there were 1,086,149 children of school age in the state. From this statement it will be seen that there are at least 250,000 children in the state who are either instructed at private schools or do not attend school at all. With a compulsory attendance, including the per contage of children who attend irregularly, the number of pupils at the public schools, for four months of the school term would be doubled. The number of scholars for each school house in the state, there being 10,616 fit for use, would be 100. The number of children to be looked after in the matter of truancy by the directors, police and constabulary would be half a million. On looking over the crude and uncertain legislation proposed for so vast an undertaking, we think the legislature will discover such a disproportion of means to ends as will serve to defeat this bill, if it is ever reported for further action.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

FOR a long time there has been trouble between the races in Edgefield county, S. C., and it seems to have been definitely ascertained that the leader in the worst acts of lawlessness has been a black man named Tennent, who is the captain of a company of negro militia. Tennent has been in the habit of calling out his colored troops to settle his personal quarrels, and several months ago the whites brought to the attention of the commander of the Federal troops stationed in Edgefield the violent and unlawful character of his proceedings, leaving the settlement of the matter in his hands, as the courts would not or could not protect them. The negroes then consented to surrender their arms and ammunition, which were stored in the court house. They continued however the work of setting fire to the houses and barns of the whites, and at last the latter, finding that there was no hope of relief from the courts, held a public meeting and resolved that any person, white or black, caught in the act of firing any house in Edgefield county should be lynched—act which was extensively commented upon as an instance of persecution of the blacks, though the resolutions drew no distinction in regard to color. After this threat acts of incendiarism ceased for a while, but a few weeks ago State arms were reissued to Tennent's militia, and simultaneously acts of incendiarism again became common. On January 13th the house of Gen. Butler was fired and destroyed in the absence of that gentleman, his wife and children barely escaping with their lives. The incendiary was discovered and confessed that he was hired to fire the building by Tennent, for whose arrest a warrant was issued. The constables and posse, while seeking the criminal, were ambuscaded by his militia and fired into, and this was the immediate cause of the latest disturbances in that district. In the meantime a bill is pending in the South Carolina Legislature to levy a special tax for the support of the persecuted, unemployed negroes of Edgefield county!—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE N. Y. *Tablet* gives the following statistics of the Catholic Church in the United States: "Seven Archbishops, 53 Bishops, 4,873 Priests, 6,920 Churches, Chapels and Stations, of which certainly 4,809 are Churches, 18 Theological Seminaries, and 1,375 studying for the Priesthood; 68 Colleges, 511 Academies, 1,444 Parish Schools, 215 Asylums, Homes and Refuges, 87 Hospitals, and a Catholic population (exclusive of Baltimore, Charleston, Erie and Brooklyn, for which no estimates are given,) of 5,761,242. In 1814 they were only 85 Priests, not as many Priests in the country as there are now Catholic Hospitals; not as many Priests as there are now of three names—Walsh, Murphy and O'Connor."

News and Political Items.

—One hundred and forty-eight Sisters of Charity, expelled from Mexico, have arrived at Havana en route to France.

—A colored lady of Pitt county, N. C., lately became the happy mother of a white baby, a mulatto, and a black one, all at a birth.

—A hundred years ago the united population of Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Newport and Savannah was not more than 40,000.

—Flora Squier, wife of the district attorney of Luzerne county, Pa., committed suicide by hanging, at Carbondale, on Saturday.

—Laudenburger's Hosiery Mills at Frankfort, Pa., are closed, the firm having failed, and over one thousand men are thus thrown out of employment.

—Mary Reynolds, of Hamilton, Mass., and a female accomplice were arrested in Boston, on Friday, on the charge of having poisoned five infants.

—About sixty employees have been discharged from the Philadelphia custom house. The pay of messengers has been reduced $15 per month.

—Captain H. A. White, leader of the Connecticut Colony in Russell county, Ks., froze to death near his home during the recent severe cold spell on the plains.

—Chandler of Michigan and Thayer of Nebraska, two Senators who voted for Andrew Johnson's impeachment, step down out of the Senate and Andrew walks in. Next!

—The Emperor of China is dead. He was born April 21st, 1856, and acceded to the throne August 22d, 1861. His successor is only five years of age. No disorders have occurred.

—Says a Wisconsin editor: "A young poetess sends in a contribution entitled, 'Let us Love.' We will do our best, but we have been married over four years now, and are a little out of practice."

—It is mentioned that although Mr. Beecher is sixty-one years old, he can read, without glasses, very fine print. However that may be, he has occasioned other people to read a vast deal of very coarse print lately.

—The fastest railroad time on record is said to have been made not long since on the New York Central Railroad by a special train, which carried a party of officials from Rochester to Syracuse, 81 miles, in 61 minutes.

—By the failure of Henry Clews & Co., N. Y., Wm. Maher, of Blairsville, is out $5,000; Richard Arthurs, of Brookville, $1,000; Clarion Deposit Bank, $3,600; St. Peterburg Bank, $8,500. This last item is secured to a certain extent.

—The Clarion *Democrat* says that less lumber is being taken out along the Clarion river this year than usual, consequently there is little employment for laborers. Good hands are working in the woods for one dollar a year and board.

—There are 800 paper mills in the United States, with an invested capital of $40,000,000, and a total production of $70,000,000 per annum. These mills give employment to 20,000 people, whose earnings are estimated at $10,000,000 annually.

—St. Patrick's church, in Hartford, Conn., was burned on Sunday morning.—It was valued at $150,000; insured for $75,000. The walls are standing, but will probably have to be taken down. The building is to be replaced at once.

—In a gentleman's house in Hartford, Ct., there is now lying very sick, an old servant woman, 60 years of age, who has worked all her life for $1 a week and her board, and her savings, put into the bank, amount now to between $6,000 and $7,000.

—According to the official report of the Mayor of Providence, R. I., under the operation of the new prohibitory law just put in force in that city, there are more places where liquor is sold than ever before, and rowdyism and disorder are on the increase.

—Already predictions are made of a disagreement in the Beecher-Tilton case.—Mrs. Woodhull is talked of as a witness on the pastor's side, to prove that Tilton and Moulton furnished her with the reports upon which she based her publication of the scandal.

—The defeat of Chandler in Michigan moves the Cincinnati *Commercial* to a rythmical summary of his virtues, viz. that he "was the loudest and longest, the stiffest and the strongest, the gayest and most festive, the most rampant and most restive, of the whole crowd."

—On Thursday evening, says the Erie *Dispatch*, the wife of John Sheridan, living on the Lake road a mile, or so east of that city, gave birth to four female children, three of whom were alive at last accounts. *Pater familias* is absent, having gone West last fall and has not returned.

—The Franklin *Spectator* says: Mrs. Lizzie Little, a widow employed at the Exchange Hotel went crazy last week and was sent to her home in Cranberry township. Religious excitement is supposed to be the cause of her insanity. She had been attending religious meetings.

—A number of the residents of Corry have formed a colony to locate in California. They were to leave about the 25th of January, and had procured special rates for passage and freight, which will enable them to reach their future home for a comparatively small sum of money.

—Thursday a man living near Fullerton, Clarion county, undertook to kindle a fire with oil, when the can containing it exploded, completely covering him with the blazing fluid, burning his flesh to crisp. He was alive at last accounts, but there are no hopes that he can possibly recover.

—Mr. Sam. Burns, of Portland, Maine, is 80 years old, and has smoked and chewed ever since he was 7 years of age. He is hale and hearty, one of the lamp-lighters, and goes his nightly rounds. He never had a doctor, every tooth in his head is sound—and he has cut a new tooth recently.

—While the bells in a New Orleans Catholic church were ringing for vespers last Sunday evening, the iron castings fell from the belfry and struck and killed a little boy underneath. The child was watching the sexton pull the rope when the hugh weight dropped on his head, crushing th skull.

—The engine and baggage-car of the night express on the Michigan and Lake Shore Railroad was thrown from the track by a broken rail, near Grand Rapids, Saturday morning. The engineer, John W. Anderson, was killed, and the fireman, Walter Cummings, injured internally. It is doubtful if he recovers.

—The floods in California continue. Last week many persons were drowned, and there was great loss of live stock. Sherman and Twitchell islands, in the delta of the Sacramento, are flooded. It was raining heavily at San Francisco on Friday night and Saturday, and further damage in the valleys was feared.

—The people of Hookstown and Georgetown, Beaver county, have a wonderful sensation on hand, in the shape of a tall female 7 to 9 feet in height, who is said to have been seen by many reputable persons within the past two months, at different and late hours of the night, on the roads leading to and from the points named above.

—King Kalakaua is claimed by North Carolina as the decendant of the chief of one of its Indian tribes. His father, Pautauk, according to the statements in a Carolina paper, was the son of Kalakaua, a Tuscarora chief, and emigrated a number of years ago to the Sandwich Islands, where he married the daughter of the then reigning monarch.

—The *Scientific American* has found an old lady of 83 who has not washed for fifty years. She is so dirty that death and the devil keep at a respectful distance.

—President Grant gains one more day in office than the American people bargained for. The 4th of March, 1877, will come on Sunday, and by statute, the inauguration of the President elect does not take place until the next day. Twice in the history of the republic this has occurred, in 1821, at the second inauguration of James Monroe, and in 1849, when Zachary Taylor was installed.

—The Osage county *Leader*, Missouri, gives an account of finding the dead body of a man named Andy Bryant, near Ledora, with his head and one arm cut off, and entirely naked. The head was some distance from the body with a pistol ball wound in it. A miner, whose name is not given, has been arrested on suspicion of having murdered Bryant, but nothing definite is known. Great excitement prevails in the neighborhood.

—Wm. A Weeks, colored, Assistant Secretary of State of Louisiana, was killed on Saturday night. Strangely enough Gen. Sheridan did not send any dispatch to the President about it, asking for authority to go to work upon the banditti. This omission, however, is easily explained, when it is known that another negro official killed him in a quarrel about a negro belle. The color of a murder makes all the difference in the world.

—Mrs. Kate Clark, recently seamstress in the family of Senator Stewart, at Washington, was arrested in Baltimore on Tuesday, charged with the robbery from Mrs. Stewart, on Saturday, of bonds, diamonds, laces, &c., valued at $6,500. The property was recovered, and, with the accused, sent to Washington. Two trunks were also secured, containing between $10,000 and $12,000 worth of plate, laces, velvets, and other valuables.

—The Pittsburgh *Post* says that Andy is on his way to Washington, with his little hatchet, and his war clothes. He is afraid the papers in a few ugly cases will be lost or overlooked unless he is on the ground, and says he did not know the pigeon holes when he was President, and thinks if he was Chairman of a Committee of Investigation he might still find them. He says he don't care whether Grant meets him at the depot or not.

—A dispatch from Boucherville, Canada, dated Jan. 25th, says: A fire this morning destroyed the farm house occupied Pierre Dalude. His wife and eight children perished in the flames. Dalude was seriously burned in his efforts to save his family and is not expected to live. His wife and children were literally burned to ashes, and only fragments of the bodies can be found. The eldest child was thirteen years old and the youngest was a baby.

—A Wisconsin paper tells us that the Chicago *Tribune* thinks that "the hero of

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

FRIDAY, - - - JAN. 29, 1875.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—Ground-hog day is next in order.

—Argument Court will convene on Tuesday, Feb. 9th.

—The Huntingdon *Globe* publishes correspondence from the "Lower End."

—"The History of the Weeping Willow" will find a place on our first page next week.

—A son of Henry Zimmerman's, of Johnstown, had one of his feet badly burned at the rolling mill a few days ago.

—Our correspondent "Scribo" gives full particulars of the burning of Mr. Samuel P. Paul's house, in Summerhill township.

—Lumbermen estimate that the amount of timber to be cut this season at only about two-thirds as much as was cut last year.

—A wild cat was shot, near what is known as the "Deep Cut," by Mr. Horner, of East Conemaugh, on Wednesday of last week.

—James Roberts, of Johnstown was arrested and brought to our county jail on Friday night last for threatening to kill his wife and family.

—It seems to be an easier matter to secure a passage-at-arms than to become a sergeant-at-arms. *Vide* that little editorial unpleasantness in Johnstown.

—The snow which is softening at present writing (Thursday evening) afforded the best sleighing that has been enjoyed in this region for several years.

—The Osceola *Reveille*, one of the handsomest papers on our exchange list, has recently donned a new head, which adds additional beauty to its make up.

—We believe that the Receipts and Expenditures of Cambria county have received the finishing touches at the hands of the Auditors, and will appear *in* our paper next week.

—A Tyrone woman recently told her husband that she would die between 11 and 12 o'clock on a certain day, and she fulfilled the contract to the very letter. Nothing like being punctual.

—In the case of D. B. Ream, of Altoona, charged with libel on oath of Patrick Drumgold, the Grand Jury on Wednesday found "not a true bill," and ordered the prosecutor to pay the costs.

—The "oldest inhabitant" is still being heard from occasionally. This time she is a resident of Greensburg, her name is Catharine Castermiller, and her age is put down at 112 years last birthday.

—Mrs. John Null was struck by an engine near Woodvale a few days ago, and made a very narrow escape from death. As it was, she was fortunately thrown from the track, and received only slight injuries.

—A diamond-shaped gold breast-pin was lost somewhere on either Centre or Main street, yesterday morning, by a little girl on her way to school. The finder will confer a great favor by calling at this office.

—Any person who takes up stray cattle and neglects to advertise the same in one paper in the county within ten days thereafter, subjects himself to a certain penalty prescribed by law. Our rural friends should make a note of this.

—We regret to learn that Mrs. Maria Lewis, late of this place, now a resident of Lebanon, Pa., had the misfortune to fracture one of her legs near the ankle, a couple of weeks ago, in consequence of slipping and falling upon the ice.

—People who have teeth to pull or any dental operation to be attended to, and who live in the vicinity of Loretto, should make it suit to consult Dr. Hoffman at that place on Monday next, as he will be there sure pop at the time appointed.

—Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, U. S. Senator elect, met with a warm welcome from his fellow citizens of Clearfield, on Friday evening last, and made such a speech in response as might be expected from so able and so eloquent an orator.

—The Altoona *Tribune* says: "Mr. Charlie B. Fink, of the Latrobe *Advance*, with the first ray of the morning sun peered in on us," etc. What Charlie was doing "with the first ray of the morning sun," or where he *raised* it, the *Tribune* fails to tell.

—Mr. F. H. Barker, of this place, is acquiring considerable celebrity as a sharp shooter, his exploits in some instances even excelling those of professional marksmen. On Wednesday he made a string of three-eighths of an inch, in three shots, thirty-five yards, off hand.

—A young Johnstowner has been arrested on the charge of assault and battery with intent to commit a rape, and has given bail in the sum of $1,000 to appear at the District Court when wanted. The names of the alleged culprit and his intended victim have not been made public.

—Mr. D. A. Luther, of Carroll township, brought to town on Wednesday, with the aid of two horses and a stout sled, and without any one to help him over the rough places, 2,350 feet of pine lumber, which he hauled a distance of nine miles. Can any teamster do better?

—A number of Pittsburgh capitalists have made arrangements to embark in the charcoal business on an extensive scale at Millwood Station, on the Somerset and Mineral Point railroad. They have contracted for 80,000 brick to build ovens, and they expect to turn out at least two car loads a day.

—Mr. Gideon Kring, of Adams township, aged only about 37 years, died very suddenly and unexpectedly at midnight on last Wednesday week. The deceased had been hauling lumber to Wilmore during the day, and on his return home ate a hearty supper and retired to bed apparently as well as he ever was.

—James J. Murphy is his name and Johnstown is his station, the cheapest clothing is his fame, at which he can beat all creation. No. 109 Clinton street, Star Clothing Hall is unexcelled for the variety of its stock, the beauty of its styles, the firmness of its fabrics, and the cheapness of its prices. Go there and buy.

—The U. S. District Court at Pittsburgh issued an order on Saturday last extending the time for the meeting of the creditors of Owen Cunningham, bankrupt, of this place, for the purpose of considering the debtor's proposition for a compromise, until the 23d of next month. The meeting will be held before Register Brotherline.

—Mr. Wm. Ivory, of Clearfield township, died yesterday after a somewhat protracted illness, aged about 38 years. She was an exemplary wife, a devout Catholic, and a kind-hearted neighbor, and many there are, relations and friends, who will hear with regret of her early demise. May she rest in peace. Funeral at St. Augustine to-morrow forenoon.

—Our friend M. D. Will, of Clearfield township, who had the misfortune to fall and break two of his ribs several weeks ago, has, we are glad to say, so far recovered as to be able to make his first semi-occasional trip to Ebensburg during the present year of grace. And that same didn't set the printer man back a bit, thanks to Mr. W.'s kindly consideration.

—Mr. D. B. Ream, editor of the *Living Age*, an Altoona temperance paper published on the high pressure system, was last week prosecuted for libel by Mr. Patrick Drumgold, whose name had been made use of in some doggerel verses relative to the sale of surreptitious whisky. Mr. Ream gave bail in the sum of $300 to appear at court and answer the charge preferred.

—We are much obliged to G. W. Childs, Esq., editor and proprietor of the *Public Ledger*, Philadelphia, probably the most successful newspaper financially on the continent, for a copy of the "Ledger Almanac" for the current year, a publication which is brimfull of useful information, and which is furnished to the hundreds of thousands of subscribers to that live journal free of charge.

—Miss Flora McFlimsey, with nothing to wear, had no doubt a great deal of trouble to *hare*, but a man in that fix has considerably less, for surely the store kept by the two brothers Hess is offering such bargains that none need despair of getting an abundance of good clothing to wear, of the very best styles and at figures so small that none can refuse to buy at Oak Hall, 241 and 243 Main street, Johnstown.

—Like the remains of Sir John Moore, the body of Samuel Beighley, the Westmoreland county murderer, was interred at the dead of night, and that too at a spot unknown to all but the father of the executed criminal.

—We learn from our good old friend, Mr. John Carney, of Munster township, that a log dwelling house, known as the Downey property, located in said township, was burned to the ground on Wednesday last, but how the fire originated or the extent of the loss he was not able to ascertain. The building was owned by Mr. John O'Hara and occupied by Mr. Thomas Roop.

—A Gallitzin correspondent writes to say that the 5,500 pound load mentioned by us last week has been outdone by Mr. Joseph Dodson, of Clearfield township, who recently hauled 6,000 pounds of coal from the Ashland coal bank with two horses, and is willing to bet $100 that he can go 1,000 pounds better with the roads in good sledding condition. How's that for a hefty haul?

—The Clearfield *Raftsman's* Journal says: "Our Pennsylvania lumbermen have at least some little hope for an increase in the spring trade, in the fact that there has been an advance in the freight on Western lumber, which went into effect on January 4th. It is hardly probable that the Michigan dealers can now ship their lumber into Pennsylvania by rail at a lower figure than our own dealers can furnish it."

—Messrs. Albert Boslet and Jacob Luther, of Carroll township, have seen Mr. D. A. Luther on the lumber hauling question and went some thousand of feet better, the first named having brought to town yesterday 3,420 feet of pine lumber and the latter 3,323 feet of poplar, each employing a pair of horses in the transportation of their respective loads, which they hauled a distance of ten miles. Who can beat Boslet?—that's the question.

—A large side lamp at the Mountain House saloon caught fire yesterday evening while the bar-keeper was at supper, and so great was the flame produced that it gave rise to a general alarm of fire, the ringing of the fire bell, and a general stampede of our citizens in the direction of the supposed burning building. In the meantime several parties near at hand broke in the door of the saloon and succeeded in suppressing the flames before any serious damage was done.

—Eugene McFadden, son of that well known gentleman, Mr. S. P. McFadden, and Moore Isett, two Hollidaysburg lads, were severely injured, on Saturday evening last, in consequence of the sled upon which they were coasting coming in contact with a cow, causing the bovine to fall upon them. They will both recover. A boy named Willie Carr, of the same place, had one of his ears badly demoralized by being run over by a sled about the same time.

—A young man named George Adams, whose home is in Clearfield, and who was employed as a flagman on a freight train, attempted to jump from the rear car near Houtzdale, on Tuesday morning last, for the purpose of closing a switch, when his overcoat caught in some manner and jerked him under the car, two wheels of the last truck of which passed over his body above the waist and injured him so terribly that he died almost instantly. He leaves a wife and four children.

—Through the kindness of our young friend Bob Thompson, he of mail celebrity and female proclivities, we have been made the recipient of several "complimentaries" to the concert of the Ebensburg Silver Cornet Band, which is to come off at the Court House this evening, and which we hope will prove a perfect ovation as to the number in attendance. The concert will be an enjoyable one, while the object is one which all can endorse—therefore a full house and lots of stamps should be the result.

—Coasting, otherwise known as sledding, an amusement in which boys of every age and of all sections in which snow prevails freely indulge, is a rather dangerous pastime, as two lads named Tesh and Gibson, residents respectively of Johnstown and Millville borough, have just found out to their sorrow. The former had a leg and arm fractured and his jaw dislocated, and the latter ran against an open gate and broke his nose and knocked one of his shoulder blades out of place, besides receiving other severe contusions.

—What is known in Spanish parlance as a "fandango," but what will be more readily recognized among our readers when spoken of as a dance, will be the order of the day—for it is to be a daylight affair—at the public house of Harry Marlett, in St. Augustine, on Monday, February 8th. When Harry fails to do justice to a merry-making of this kind, or when participants in such festive scenes find anything but the best of treatment in this famous hostelry, then indeed may it be set down as a fact that Harry Marlett is not himself at all any more.

—Mr. John D. Barckley, of the Crawford House, has been authorized to receive orders for any article of clothing from the mammoth establishment of Wanamaker & Brown, Philadelphia, and is prepared to exhibit samples of all desirable textures, take measures for full suits or parts of suits, and secure the forwarding of goods, no matter what the grade or price, in the shortest possible time. He has already sent off several orders, and in no instance has the clothing failed to give entire satisfaction in fit, quality and price. Here is an excellent chance to get the best of clothing at astonishing low rates from the largest clothing house in America.

—James F Campbell, of the *Voice and Echo*, and L. D. Woodruff, junior editor of the Johnstown *Democrat*, met in mortal combat, without the mortal, on Saturday last, but in the language of the lamented Lincoln, "nobody was hurt," Hon. John Hannan's interposition having fortunately prevented bloodshed. As it was, the only things that suffered were their respective pocket-books, an existing ordinance having been violated to the extent of $6.50 each. And now they have both gone back to the old business of throwing dirt at each other editorially, "double-dyed, sneaking coward," "braggart," "poltroon," "miserable coward" and "gas-bag" being among the least harmless of the expletives with which they are giving vent to their "pent-up-utiens." How pleasant it is to see brethern dwell together in unity.

ROLL OF HONOR.—Following are the names of those who have paid in full for the present volume of the *Freeman*. All who have a partial credit on the current year will find their names in our next issue:

St. Martinsville, La.—Capt. J. H. Gageby.
Milton, Pa.—Mrs. Mary C. Criste.
Confluence, Pa.—L. W. Weakland.
Bennington, Pa.—Edward Halloran.
Summit—J. W. Condon, Esq.
Loretto—Joseph Hogue, Joseph Cramer, Michael McGuire, F. O'Friel, Thos. Rosensteel, V. Sanker, John T. Storm, John Yahner, C. C. Eckenrode.
St. Augustine—David Ryan, Wm. Conrad, Dennis Cawley, Wm. Little.
Chest Springs—John Wagner, Thomas W. Adams.
Johnstown—H. P. Freidhoff, C. Canny, Wilmore—Peter Burnheimer.
Gallitzin—John Myers.
Altoona—Andrew Dillon, D. & C. Moore.
Munster—Peter Parrish, Ignatius Biter, Wm. O'Hara.
Ebensburg—Edw'd Roberts, P. H. Jones, T. L. Edwards, H. Walters, John W. Griffith, John E. Scanlan, Edward Parrish.
Carrolltown—David Smith, Fred. Snyder, F. Bearer, H. Bender, D. A. Luther, J. W. Sharbaugh, Earhart Farabaugh, John Snyder, J. J. Sharbaugh.
St. Boniface—Nicholas Helfrich.

EAST CONEMAUGH FINANCES.—The following has been deemed of sufficient importance to telegraph us for publication:

EAST CONEMAUGH, Jan. 28, 1875.

H. A. MCPIKE, *Freeman*—Publish in this week's paper the following: Valuation of taxable property, $5,000; amount in treasury, $57.58; due from collector, $300.00; due from weighmaster, $7.00; no debt.

J. C. WALKINSHAW, Pres't Council.
H. W. STORY, Burgess.

EAST CONEMAUGH, Jan. 28, 1875.

H. A. MCPIKE, *Freeman*—Publish in this week's paper: East Conemaugh school District floating indebtedness, $314.00; amount in treasury, 97.47; due from collector, $134.72; amount of taxable property, $85,000.

JOHN KELLY, President.
JOHN T. COONEY, Secretary.

If you want LAND to purchase Read the B. & M. Advertisement in another column.

AN AMENDMENT TO THE HOMESTEAD BILL.—An Altoona friend sends us the following Petition, with the request that we give it a place in our columns, and as it will no doubt prove of interest to some of our readers, we cheerfully accede to the wish of the gentleman from whom it was received:

All Soldiers, Sailors and Marines who served in the late War against the Rebellion are respectfully invited to co-operate with us in this movement. If you approve of the following resolutions, please get as many signatures as possible and send it to your Representative in Congress and also to the Member of Assembly after the introduction of the bill. For further particulars address with stamp to the Soldiers' Protective Union Herbig, Company No. 1, of College Point, L. I., State of New York. If you cannot attend to this, please hand it to some trustworthy veteran in your vicinity.

PETITION.

We, the subscribers, petition the Honorable Members of Congress of the United States for an Amendment to the Homestead Bill passed in 1872, so as to allow all Soldiers, Sailors and Marines, who have served in the late War against the Rebellion, to have the right to select their land now and have the same entered in their names and held for them, until they or their children are to settle upon it. An this we ask for the following reasons:

1. As the Homestead bill reads now, there is no actual benefit for those who went at the country's call as volunteers to fight for the Union, but any foreigner with little means has the same benefit and right the day after landing on our shores as we have.

2. Many of us have been wounded and have not been able to follow our former occupations; again the largest number after the end of the war or the expiration of their enlistments have gone to work at their trades, but have not been able to save money enough to take possession of that promised land, and by the time they shall be able to take it, those at the east will need a small fortune for traveling expenses to get where they may find Government land.

3. A great many have families of small children, who need their schooling, which we cannot give them in new settlements, and who also cannot stand the hardships of a settler's life, but if we could select our land now, we could form clubs and those having no trade or who are otherwise willing to settle immediately could be assisted by others owning their land in the neighborhood to settle and cultivate their own and some of their neighbors' land, and in a very few years hundreds of farms would be cultivated and homesteads provided for those now working hard in manufactories and unprofitable trades. This would bring capital to the west, which never can reach there under the present Homestead Bill.

4. After a certain number of acres of such land have been cultivated, whether by himself or a lessee, the owner or his legal heirs shall have the right to sell such land; but not before, as we are entirely against opening a road for speculation.

5. Those Volunteers having served three years or more and those who have only served one year or less, by careful examination we have come to the conclusion that they should be compensated in some way.

6. It would be a noble act on the part of the Government, if it would pursue the same course as it does in Railroad legislation, that is, to advance money, and take mortgages on the lands, accordingly as they were taken up by actual settlers, and give them a reasonable time to pay the amount back into the treasury with interest. This would give us an opportunity to take immediate possession without any risk to the Government.

In conclusion, they beg leave to draw the attention of the present administration to the Soldiers to settle on the homesteads, and by so doing the Government will confer a great favor upon those men who have always upheld and defend the welfare of our country.

—A gay and festive youth from Pittsburgh recently made love to one of the fair daughters of a certain township in this county, and had progressed so far with his suit that the wedding day was not only appointed, but had actually arrived and the wedding feast prepared, some ten turkeys being beheaded and goodthingswithout end procured for the occasion, when word came that the would-be bridegroom was already the husband of a woman and the father of one or two children living in Pittsburgh. This too almost at the very moment when the loving couple were about to be made flesh of one flesh and bone of one bone, the information, it is said, being conveyed by a woman from Pittsburgh who was in quest of the truant husband in order to collect a bill against him for furnishing board to his wife and family. This of course nipped the wedding in the bud, the clergyman refusing to perform the ceremony. Nothing daunted, however, the seekers after matrimony repaired to another town, where they sought to have the knot tied, but as the ugly story had preceded them, the second attempt proved as abortive as the first, and up to present writing their nuptial vows have not been consummated, although it is said that the feasting and the dancing went on just the same as if a wedding had actually taken place, and that the party of the first part is now some $2,500 better off than when he entered into the arrangement, part of that amount having been presented to the about to be but not yet happy couple as a wedding gift by the grandfather of the expectant bride, and the balance secured by the endorsement of notes by the father of the girl. The lucky adventurer is said to have gone to obtain proof of his being a single man, but whether he will ever find it, and if so, whether he will ever return to claim his bride, is one of those things which time alone can develop.

TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.—Many times women call upon their family physicians, one with dyspepsia, another with palpitation, another with trouble of the breast, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent doctors, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all symptoms caused by some uterine disorder; and while they are thus only able perhaps to palliate for a time, they are ignorant of the cause, and encourage their practice until large bills are made, when the suffering patients are no better in the end, but probably worse off for the delay, treatment, and other complications made, and which a proper medicine directed to the cause would have entirely removed, thereby instituting health and comfort instead of prolonged misery.

From Miss Lorinda E. St. Clair, Shade, Athens County, Ohio:

"*Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.*

"YOUR Favorite Prescription is working almost like a miracle on me. I am better already than I have been for over two years."

From Ella A. Schafer, Zanesville Ind:

"*Dr. Pierce.*

"I RECEIVED the medicine you sent me and began using it immediately. As a result of the treatment I feel better than I have for three years."

From Mrs. John K. Hamlin, Odell, Ill.:

"*Dr. Pierce.*

"The Favorite Prescription has done me good, which I am very thankful for."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold by dealers in medicines.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—The attention of parties wishing to purchase any description of musical merchandise is invited to the advertisement of Knake & McGinn, No. 12 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, who have on hand the largest and finest assortment to be found in Western Pennsylvania, embracing every description of Foreign and American articles. They are the manufacturers of the celebrated Knake & McGinn Pianos, and the Philharmonic Organs, sole agents for the well-known Patent Arion Pianos, and extensive publishers of sheet music. They are also prepared to furnish band instruments of the latest patterns, with all the modern improvements. Catalogue and Price List furnished free upon application. We cordially commend this popular house to the favorable consideration of our readers.

Communications.

Liberty versus "Patronus Redivivus" of the Hollidaysburg Standard on "Compulsory Education."

MR. EDITOR—A writer in the *Standard* who signs himself "Patronus," referring to the subject of compulsory education as introduced by the recent Institute held in Hollidaysburg, after giving a passing notice of the manner in which the speakers handled the subject, which to him seemed not very satisfactory, gives his own views in a clear, pointed manner. The writer seems to think that his own reasoning in behalf of compulsory education cannot be gainsayed. Such at least is the impression which the sharp interrogatories of "Patronus" would be calculated to make. I would respectfully suggest to the writer, however, not to jump too hastily at conclusions, especially with regard to forced education. The very word compulsory sounds rather harsh in the ears of free, independent people, who don't relish being compelled to do what might even be for their own good. It smacks a little of Imperial Despotism. Compulsion and Liberty do not seem to harmonize well. The theory of giving a free education to the children of the commonwealth is charming, education being such an extraordinary blessing; and then the generosity of the State in *forcing* this great boon on the blind, ignorant parents, who know not what is good for their children and themselves. Herein the State shows its magnificent liberality, its great wisdom, and more than a parent's love for his offspring! But, seriously speaking, has the State the right to take under its peculiar charge the education of the youth? I know it does it; but where is its right to do so? Because, forsooth, a majority of the citizens has so declared! The action of a majority is not always right, especially when prejudice predominates over good sense and common justice. May not this be the case with regard to State schools? Have parents no rights, as to say so in the training of their children, neither natural or divine? God says to the child, "Honor and obey your parents!" If then a parent should, for certain reasons, say to the child, "You shall not go to school!" while, on the other hand, the State or its officers say, "Go to school!" what shall the child do? Must it obey the State and disobey its parents? Where has God given the State such an authority over a child as that given to the parent by an express commandment? Who has the stronger claim to the child, the parent or the State? Who is more attached to and interested in the well being and happiness of the child, the parent or the State? It may be that some parents are so devoid of feeling and so blind to the welfare of their offspring as to culpably neglect their proper education, but surely the great majority are not of this callous, indifferent class. And then must the rights of the great majority be trampled upon to secure the advantages—I do not say the blessings, for that is doubtful—for the neglected few?

In this matter of State education, if under special circumstances its expediency may be admitted, the rights of all the citizens should as far as practicable be regarded. There should be no interference with the conscientious convictions of any portion of the people. The provisions of the Constitution should be scrupulously observed. Many are of the opinion that education should be divorced from religion in the school-room; others hold that they should go hand in hand together. Some will have one kind of religion taught in school; others don't want that kind, and so on. How will the State harmonize these conflicting views? Will it, in the supremacy of its might, ignore all, and this with the view of promoting the good of all. The people truly must have some reserved rights, and I know of none more sacred than that of the parent over the training of his children in the manner which his wisdom seems to him fit. Some may surrender this right for various causes, but it should not be forced from any one who is gifted with even a moderate share of common sense and prudence. The parent should not be treated as if devoid of the commonest instincts of nature—a very beast, without any interest in his offspring.

The State says to the parent, I'll take your child from you, whether you like it or not, and give it the kind of education *I wish*, not what *you* may desire or *wish*. Truly the State must have a clear charter for thus acting. I have never seen any conclusive proofs of such a power being invested in the State. Did it not lead me too far from my present purpose, I might enter somewhat minutely into the powers and duties of the State. That theme may come up again. I am now addressing myself more directly to the arguments of "Patronus," who I admit is a close reasoner. "No man," says "Patronus," "has any liberty to do wrong." I deny that proposition. I presume he means the *right* to do wrong. Liberty and right are not synonomous terms—they are not convertible. And again: "If a parent, using his *liberty*, does not wish to educate or not his children, does he not do what is morally wrong?" He may or may not—that depends upon what kind of education he neglects to give him and the degree of it. Education is a very comprehensive term. With how many good and virtuous men and women in fact, who are ever striving after a considerable share of this world's happiness, with a fair prospect of being happy in the next world, who can scarcely either read or write. They were educated by their parents in virtue and moral rectitude, and taught how to make an honest living by their industry in the performance of their respective duties in life. Where does the moral wrong come in in such a case, which is by no means an isolated one either? "Patronus's" assertion is too broad. It supposes not alone the benefits but the absolute necessity of education, which can be found only in the State schools. But let me for a moment suppose there is a moral wrong. What then? Is the State bound to prevent or punish all moral wrong? I deny it, and will until the contrary is shown. "Patronus" makes a plain mistake when he declares that if the State does not punish what he calls a moral wrong, viz., non-educating the child, then it ought not hold him responsible or punish him for any moral wrong. That is a false conclusion. I draw a general conclusion from particular premises, which sound logic will not permit. To neglect to educate a child is, says "Patronus," "to surrender him to a life of indolence, vagrancy and crime." I deny the assertion. Like some others made by Mr. "Patronus," it is too vague and general. All the illiterate are not of the class described. Many of them—the great bulk of them—are industrious, thrifty and pure. It is very questionable whether the State education is promotive of solid industry, healthy thriftiness, or good morality. We find good, industrious, moral people before the State began to act the part of the pedagogue, although no doubt there were many unlettered citizens.

And now, sir, to the test. You may refer me to the poor house as a proof of at least a part of your assertion, viz., the poverty of its inmates. I do not allow, however, that all the inmates of our poor houses are unlettered, nor that those who are so are or became poor on that account. There will always be a vast number of poor in all nations, no matter what the facilities of education may be. Let us glance at our gaols and penitentiaries. Are they occupied by the illiterate? It seems to me that you will find crime attaching itself to the skirts of many a smart person in said institutions. Hence do not consider education as a panacea for the evils you mention.

"Patronus" says that "not to educate a child is to do him a wrong and to inflict an injury on the State, and that therefore to protect itself the State ought to compel the education of children." How is the State injured by an unlettered person? But admit that he may commit a crime, or, if you will, a great many of them against the State, even because of his ignorance, certainly "Patronus" will not deny but some highly educated persons can be found who commit crimes, many equally if not more heinous than those of the ignorant person, and that *their education* enables them to do so, and that very often with more impunity than, according to "Patronus," education ought not to be allowed by the State.

See, Mr. "Patronus," to what absurdities your arguments would lead when pushed to their logical conclusions. Before the State schools existed education was pretty thorough. Witness our statesmen, what does the present generation, with all its boasted advantages of education, excel former ones? At the time of the Revolution the people on the whole were not ignorant. They had private schools, at which they gained a solid education. And who will say that it would have been a change for the mode of education it would be as good, if not better, than our present system? And then there was no "compulsion" used.

By the present system of education the sacred rights of many are trampled upon, the claims of conscience are disregarded, and the child receives his mental pabulum at the hands of a stranger, whose interests and views may be entirely foreign to those of the child and its parents. If the combination of circumstances compels the State to lend a hand in the education of the children, most assuredly the rights of the citizens at large could be better cared for by some other than the plan now in operation. The denominational system, with a pro rata of the taxes, would be more just and satisfactory. The present system is faulty in many respects, but especially in this, that it imposes a heavy tax. This is wrong, especially when it could be avoided by the plan suggested.

Compulsory education I am opposed to, because it is opposed to that liberty, which every American citizen cherishes. Methinks I hear the crack of the whip in the very sound of the word "compulsion." The memorable words of the immortal Patrick Henry ring in my ears to the sweet music of the declaration, "Give me Liberty, or give me death!" Yes, liberty to bring up my dear offspring as to me seems best. Let you deprive of my rights from under my very roof the child of my affection, on the pretext of giving him an education of which I cannot approve. Too much legislation, especially when it trenches too closely on our liberties, is calculated to bring law into disrepute. The people are not puppets, to be led in every direction by legislative enactments. Ignorance is not actually a crime and therefore should not be punished either in the parent or child. And moreover, many a person has received considerable culture without the aid of schools. In theory, an educated nation presents a grand idea, but you can never reduce it to practice, and even if you did, would the people be happier and better than they are or have been? The character and motives of those clamoring for universal education may form the matter for another communication. In the meantime I must say that the term "compulsory," when applied to the liberty-loving American people, has a harsh, grating sound, and would seem to me like ignoring their sovereignty.

No agent of our people must forget *that the people are sovereign.* LIBERTY.

SALINA, Kansas, Jan. 8, 1875.

EDITOR CAMBRIA FREEMAN—Permit me thro' the columns of your valuable journal to say a few words in regard to the performance of my duty as a member of the Board of Poor House Directors in Cambria county and the compensation I received for the same. My apology for taking up the valuable space in your paper is this: I have lived in Cambria county some thirty-five years, during which time I believe I had the reputation of being a hard-working, industrious man, and endeavored to earn for myself and family an honest living; and as I removed from the Alleghenies to the plains of Kansas, I desire to say a few words on the subject alluded to. As is pretty well known, when I entered on my official duties as Director, the state of affairs and the general taking care of the paupers at the poor house by the steward then in charge was anything but what it should have been, and I think I need not particularize anything as regards that. I believe any one who had occasion to visit the place then will fully agree with me on that point. If the then Directors saw fit to make a change under the existing circumstances, and which was done in justice to the inmates as well as the people who saw fit to elect us, we think we should not be censured for our actions, although we were by some of the friends of the outgoing steward, which was of course quite natural.

The matter I desire to allude to specially, however, is this: As will be remembered, during the small pox epidemic in Johnstown, Henry P. Freidhoff, Burgess of Conemaugh borough, made application for a family afflicted with the disease to have the county provide for the expense of keeping this family, when I believe—at least I was so informed by Mr. Bloch, one of the Directors,—that a resolution had been adopted by Conemaugh borough to take care of its own sick during that time; and as Mr. Bloch was acquainted with the circumstances, and was of the opinion, in which we agreed with him, that the county should not bear the expense of keeping the family alluded to, Mr. Freidhoff took offense and a little retaliation spite work ensued. When the members of our Board presented their respective bills for outdoor setvices rendered, the bills were refused from time to time, until they eventually went to the Court and were approved of finally by Judge Dean.

Now the fact that the Auditors, of whom Mr. Freidhoff was one, had refused to allow these bills, I thought might reflect on my good name, and hence this communication or explanation. I do not wish my friends in Cambria county to think that I have done any act which would reflect on my good name or reputation.

Believe me ever your friend, P. H. BERG.

ALLEGHENY TWP., Jan. 17, 1875.

EDITOR FREEMAN—I wish to ask, through the columns of your widely circulated journal, when the road between Loretto and Ebensburg has been condemned. If not surely that eye-sore, "Bradley's Bridge," should be attended to. For months it has been deemed unsafe, and yet there have been no steps taken towards repairing it. Why is this thus? See to it, ye County Fathers. Or is it the duty of the Township supervisors? In any event, it should no longer be suffered to remain as it is—a dangerous trap wherein life may be sacrificed at any moment. CIT.

Local Correspondence.

SUSQUEHANNA TWP., Jan. 25, 1875.

DEAR FREEMAN—My last letter having been received too late for publication, I will endeavor to be on time this week.

The fourth meeting of the "Teachers' District Institute of Susquehanna Township" was held at the Bearer school house on Saturday last. Contrary to expectation, the attendance was small, only three of the teachers of the township being present, namely, Miss Claudia Litzinger, Mr. R. Stuver and Jos. Farabaugh. Miss Annie Litzinger, teacher of Nicktown school, Mr. R. Maucher, a teacher of Carroll township, as well as Rev. A. Heubner, of Carrolltown, and a number of citizens, were also present.

Institute was called to order by the President. The Secretary, Mr. G. W. Gettys, being absent, Miss Litzinger was elected Secretary *pro tem.*

Mr. Stuver opened a discussion on teaching Geography. He claimed that it should be taught in a systematic order, and presented an outline of his method as follows: 1st. Boundaries. 2d. Extent. 3d. Grand Division. 3d. Character of the Surface. 4th. Internal Waters. 5th. Productions. 6th. Inhabitants. 7th. Government, Religion, &c. 8th. Miscellaneous Facts. He gives it as his opinion that the above order of topics should be pursued in teaching Geography. Mr. Farabaugh then spoke, urging the importance of thoroughness and the drawing out of original thought by judicious questions and ample illustration.

Adjourned to meet at one o'clock

Afternoon.—The lecture having been called to order, the question, "How to Teach Fractions," was taken up and discussed by Messrs. Stuver and Farabaugh and Miss Lizzie Litzinger.

The next subject taken up was "Spelling." Jos. Farabaugh made the opening remarks, in the course of which he stated that teachers should endeavor to spend more time in spelling than is usually done, and pay more attention to spelling the words that occured in the reading exercises and the words in common use

The discussion was participated in by Messrs. Maucher and Stuver, Rev. A. Huebner, Miss Claudia Litzinger and Miss Lizzie Litzinger. The speakers generally agreed with the opinion first stated, but all differed somewhat as to the mode of conducting recitations; yet all seem to agree that they should be "written."

Writing was then discussed, the principal point of difference being whether it should be taught by presenting first the element, or practically by imitation.

The last topic of discussion was "The propriety of giving 'recess' in our country schools." Opened by John Bearer, Esq., a director. He spoke in the negative. Rev. Huebner spoke in the affirmative, saying that three hours is all a time is too long for children to sit, there growing limbs needing recreation. A number of the teachers also spoke in favor of "recess" as necessary to the health and comfort of the children.

On motion, the Institute adjourned to meet at the Garman school house on Saturday, February 27th. Yours, &c., A.

WHITE TWP., Jan. 22, 1875.

DEAR FREEMAN—Although nothing of an exciting character is in progress in our section of mountainous county, yet as you have not heard from us for some time, I though perhaps it would be considered but a slight intrusion to urge upon your columns these few lines, in order to let you know that we still occupy our lofty perch in the "land of the living," likewise in Cambria county, Pa., as usual.

The sleighing hereabouts is excellent, and affords much pleasure, especially to those who are fortunate enough, "these hard times," to possess a horse, and one of these modern conveniences termed by mankind a sleigh. Indeed I think the latter are getting to be a necessity in addition. We may see them "flying fast" almost every hour during the day, the music of the merry bells, sometimes accompanied by peals of merry laughter, issuing forth from the throats of the occupants, and conveying more forcibly the truth of the lines of the well known song by Will S. Hayes:

"Hip, hurrah! hold your horses,
Or they'll get away:
Ain't it pleasant with your sweetheart
Riding in a sleigh."

The schools in our township are all progressing finely, and I think both patrons and directors are fully satisfied with the labors of those employed to teach the "young idea how to shoot." May success everattend them while in the discharge of the duties of so trying and responsible a position.

David Hollas, one of our most respected citizens, lost a valuable horse a few weeks since while engaged inhauling logs. It appears that by some means or other the animal's foot became entangled between two logs, which threw him down, and falling against a log, he sustained injuries which resulted in his death. 'Tis rather a hard stroke on Mr. Hollas and he has the heartfelt sympathy of his numerous friends.

But I forbear further, having intruded perhaps too much already; so, with best wishes for the future welfare of the *Freeman*, I am Yours, respectfully, IGNORAMUS.

WILMORE, Jan. 26, 1874.

DEAR FREEMAN—The house on the farm of Rev. P. Sahm, near this place and occupied by Mr. Sam'l P. Paul, was burned to the ground yesterday (Monday) morning about 3 o'clock. Mr. Paul and family were asleep when the fire broke out, and barely got time to escape from the house, taking with them the bedding from one bed and a couple bureau drawers containing some articles of clothing and dry goods. Mrs. Paul's attention was first directed to the fire by a cat which, when the fire became too hot, jumped against the door of the bedroom several times with great violence. Had it not been for this fortunate circumstance the entire family might have perished. As it was Mrs. P. escaped without her shoes and with very little clothing, and had her shoulders and the back of her head considerable burned. Mr. P.'s loss will aggregate in the neighborhood of $1,000. This is so much the more distressing as Mr. P.'s a one armed man, having lost his right arm about twenty-five years ago on the A. P. R. R. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Paul raised his family by his own exertions, and it is a fact well known in this neighborhood that he performs as much work as any man in Summerhill township and raises as large crops as any farmer in our midst. He can hold a plow, chop wood make rails and build fence or pitch hay with any ordinary man. With such a man in his misfortune the sympathy of our people is sure, and as an earnest of this a few hours after the fire about $100 were tendered him by several citizens of this vicinity, and the good work is only begun. Mr. Sahm's loss I do not know. The buildings on the farm were insured, but whether or not the policy has expired is not known. The origin of the fire is a mystery. Mr. Paul was up at 1 o'clock and there was no sign of fire about the stoves at that time, besides which the flues were cleaned on Saturday last. The house was a log one, weather-boarded, with a frame kitchen attached.

Yours, &c., SCRIBO.

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PIANOS AND ORGANS SOLD ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.
OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

Clergymen, Principals of Seminaries, Leaders of Bands, Teachers, and all wishing to purchase Musical Goods, will find it to their interest to communicate directly with us.

Catalogues and Price Lists furnished free on application.

WAREROOMS, **No. 12 Sixth Street,** (Late St. Clair.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

[1-29-1y.]

[Published by Request.]

I HAVE NO FATHER NOW.

BY LOVINE H. BURKHART.

I have no father now! he's cold in death's embrace,
The winding-sheet has hid from view that dear old smiling face;
The coffin lid now holds him fast, the clods down on it fell;
He's left us all to mourn his loss; yet God doth all things well.

I have no father now! tears will unbidden flow,
To think

FOR THE HEATHEN.

On the train the other day a very solemn looking man, dressed in black, and carrying a hatbox, came along and dropped into half my seat.

"It is a fine day," I remarked, desiring to be friendly.

"It is a fine day, but, young man, how is it with your soul?" he replied rolling up his eyes and looking still more solemn.

I asked him what he meant, and he answered:

"Where would you go to if you died? How does your record stand in Heaven?"

I told him that I was jogging along peacefully like, paying my debts, saving a little money, and dropping something into the contribution-box as it passed.

"That won't do—ah," he said, as he folded his hands and closed his eyes. "You're a sinner, ah, a baleful sinner. There is no mansion laid up for you in the land beyond the skies—ah. Do you ever pray—ah?"

Once in a great while," I told him.

"The devil is in your heart—ah," he went on, "You pray not, neither do you sing. Like a flower you shall be cut down, and the stem shall wither and decay, and be seen no more among the fields."

"What would you advise me to do?" I asked, feeling a little weak.

"I am but a poor worm myself;" he answered meekly, "like unto a puny insect."

"A cockroach, for instance," I put in as he paused.

"Only a poor, struggling wor-um," he went on, never minding me, "yet I am trying to do my appointed work. Away over the sea in Africa, millions are living in ignorance and vice, knowing nothing of Heaven, having no good in their hearts, living like the beasts of the field. In my poor humble way, I am trying to save a few benighted heathen—trying to redeem a few souls."

"In what particular way?" I inquired.

"Partly by my prayers, and partly by my collecting money and buying Bibles to ship to them, that they may have the word of life."

There was a pause for a moment and then he laid his hand on my arm and continued:

"Young man, the Lord loveth a cheerful giver! Out of your abundance contribute something for the cause of the benighted. Even though you are not a Christian, your good act will be put to your credit in the land where all is joy and bliss."

I asked him if he could change a $20 bill and give me back $19,95 and he turned away and seemed weary.

We rode on in silence for about a mile, and then he took a string from his pocket laid it on his knee in a way to make two separate loops in it, and then he said:

"Young man thou art a sinner, and thou wilt not freely contribute to the cause of the benighted."

"Which the same is true," I murmured.

"On the part of the heathen and my cause, I desire to bet thee five to three that thou canst not put thy finger in the loop that will catch," he said, smiling sweetly.

"It's the old string game—seen it forty times," I answered.

"Solely on account of the benighted heathen do I wish to bet five to three that thou canst not locate the joker," he went on, producing three thimbles and a pea.

"Played it in the army for four years," I replied, turning away with a mournful heart.

"Then you are willing that the heathen shall struggle on like the beasts of the field and the birds of the air?" he asked, putting up his thimble.

"Yea, truly," I answered.

"'Tis sad that one so young should be so sinful," he murmured, and went to the other end of the car and succeeded in fleecing an old man out of $34 and a watch on the check game—for the cause of the heathen in Africa.

SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

A most remarkable instance of a supposed corpse having been found to possess signs of animation, and of the person really being restored to life, has just transpired in Yonkers. A seven year old child of a machinist named Miller, having been in delicate health almost from the time of its birth, was attacked by an unusually severe fit of illness last week. It is understood that the medicine prescribed was a powerful opiate, but whether this was the cause or not, it is asserted that when the medical man called the second time, a glance at his late patient induced him to pronounce the child dead. The services of an undertaker were procured, and by him the supposed corpse was prepared for the last rites.

The undertaker and his assistant, on transferring the body to the casket in which it was shortly to be interred, were struck with astonishment at the peculiar appearance of the remains. It was noticed that there was a marked absence of *rigor mortis*, or that stiffness which is an inseparable concomitant of departed life. Three or four physicians were sent for, and they at once commenced a thorough search for any lingering evidence of vitality that might remain in the subject, resorting, among other means, to that of tying a cord tightly on the fingers, whereby it was seen that the nails changed color, plainly indicating that the heart had not ceased to perform its all-important functions. The most approved manner of administering restoratives was resorted to, and accordingly a more palpable degree of vitality was produced, although it is doubtful if the little one who was so providentially rescued from a living tomb can long survive the protracted ordeal through which it has passed.

A TEACHER in a Sunday-school in R—— was examining a class of little boys from a Scripture catechism. The first question was, "Who stoned Stephen?" "The Jews," Second question; "Where did they stone him?" "Beyond the limits of the city." The third question: "Why did they take him beyond the limits of the city?" was not in the book, and proved a poser to the whole class; it passed from head to foot without an answer being attempted. At length a little fellow who had been scratching his head all the while looked up, and said," "Well, I don't know, unless it was to get *a fair fling at him!*"

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

GOODS MARKED DOWN

TO MEET THE

GREAT REDUCTION IN WAGES.

LOOK AT THE PRICES:

FRENCH MERINOS,

ALL COLORS, AT FIFTY CENTS PER YARD.

FINE DRESS GOODS,

IN TEN COLORS, AT THE LOW PRICE OF

Twenty-Five Cents a Yard,

AND MANY OTHER BARGAINS, AT THE POPULAR STORE OF

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

Nos. 113 and 115 CLINTON STREET,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

FRANK W. HAY

Manufacturer,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—OF—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet-Iron WARES,

AND DEALER IN

HEATING PARLOR and COOKING

STOVES,

Sheet Metals,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.

Cooking Stoves,

Heating Stoves.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the new-furnished up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves

of the most approved designs.

☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.

VALLIE LUTRINGER.

Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS.

JOHN D. THOMAS,

Boot and Shoe Maker

THE undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calf-skin boots to the coarsest brogans, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

—TO—

CASH BUYERS

—AT THE—

Ebensburg House-Furnishing STORE

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES TO CASH BUYERS on all goods in his line, consisting of

MOWING and REAPING MACHINES

AND OTHER FARMING IMPLEMENTS;

COOKING, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES

of the most popular designs and of all styles, prices and qualities:

TINWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

of my own manufacture;

HARDWARE, ALL KIND!

such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Table Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Table and Tea Spoons, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Hammers, Axes, Hatchets, Boring Machines, Augurs, Chisels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh-Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax, Bristles, Clothes Wringers and Wringers, Patent Churns and Patent Machines generally, Grind-Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Cast Steel Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, Horse Shoes and Nails, Old Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps, &c., &c.:

Harness and Saddlery Ware

of all kind, in great variety;

WOOD and WILLOW WARE

beyond description;

CARBON OIL and OIL LAMPS,

Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.; Silver-Plated Ware, Glassware, &c.

Family Groceries,

such as Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Syrups Molasses, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Hominy, Fish, Crackers, Rice, Pearl Barley, &c.

Tobacco and Cigars.

Paint, Varnish, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Stove, Dusting, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed-Cords, Manilla Ropes, and many other articles, at the *lowest rates for cash.*

HOUSE SPOUTING

made, painted and put up as cheap as possible, FOR CASH. ☞ A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware by wholesale.

GEORGE HUNTLEY.

Ebensburg, July 25, 1873.-tf.

EBENSBURG

BOOK, DRUG and VARIETY STORE

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.

Cigars and Tobaccos,

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,

July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE OVER!

AS WE ALL KNOW, BUT THE

PRICES

At E. J. MILLS'

CHEAP CASH STORE,

Are not over, but rather under, those of any other dealer in

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Hats and Caps

Boots, Shoes, Notions,

GROCERIEES, FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, &C.,

In this "Neck o' Timber."

☞ A complete and elegant assortments of new goods now in store will positively be sold at the closest margin. Country produce at the highest market prices taken in exchange for goods. Full satisfaction guaranteed to all buyers. Store on High street, nea Centre street.

E. J. MILLS.

Ebensburg, Jan. 16, 1874.-tf.

LOGAN'S MARBLE WORKS!

131 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

JOHN W. LOGAN, - Proprietor.

MONUMENTS, HEAD AND TOMB STONES, COUNTER AND CABINET SLABS, AND TABLES, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Perfect satisfaction in work, design and price guaranteed.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. [Johnstown, Nov. 11, '71.-tf.]

A LIVELY CONVERSATION AT THE DOOR.

A Life Drama.

Scene, Corner of Sixth & Market Streets,

Time, One O'clock.

STRANGER—What's the price of that coat?

OAK HALL DOORKEEPER—The price is on the ticket, sir, $10.50, in plain figures; same price to everybody.

✓ STRANGER—Oh, pshaw; that's what they all say. You'll take off that 50.

OAK HALL DOORKEEPER—No, sir; under no circumstances. If that 50 could be scratched the price would have been marked so at first. There is no second price. The figures are down to bottom rock. Should you buy $1,000 of us, nothing could be taken off. We have ONE PRICE to everybody and all are treated alike, whether they buy a single pair of working pants or three suits.

✓ STRANGER—Isn't that pretty stiff?

OAK HALL DOORKEEPER—Nothing stiff intended. Try us. See if we are not patient and obliging. Only we think it fairest for both parties to name at once the lowest price, and stick to it. Small buyers, on our rule, have as good a chance as large ones.

✓ STRANGER—Well, suppose I purchase a garment and it don't fit?

OAK HALL DOORKEEPER—Bring it back.

✓ STRANGER—Yes, and perhaps get a worse one in exchange.

OAK HALL DOORKEEPER—No, sir; get no worse one—get your money back.

✓ STRANGER—Explain that. You mean, of course, if you can't fit me.

OAK HALL DOORKEEPER—No, sir; we mean that if, within ten days, you bring back the garment unworn and uninjured, your money, cent for cent will be returned to you.

✓ STRANGER—You mean simply, if I don't like the goods.

OAK HALL DOORKEEPER—I mean if you don't like it, or your wife don't like it, or the weather changes, or you find goods somewhere else you like better, or you imagine you have been in any way misinformed, bring back the purchase and take back the purchase money. We give a signed guarantee to that effect.

✓ STRANGER—Why, that's a new thing. What is it like?

OAK HALL DOORKEEPER—'Tis a card signed by the firm, binding us in every way. Wait a minute, and I'll show you one.

✓ [He reads over carefully the following Guarantee, which goes with every purchase at Oak Hall.]

We hereby guarantee:

1st. That the prices of our goods shall be as low as the same quality of material and manufacture are sold anywhere in the United States.

✓ *2d. That the prices are precisely the same to everybody for same quality, on same day of purchase.*

3d. That the quality of goods is as represented on printed labels.

4th. That the full amount of cash paid will be refunded, if customers find the articles unsatisfactory, and return them unworn and uninjured within 10 days from date of purchase.

[*Signed,*] *WANAMAKER & BROWN.*

✓ STRANGER—What is that remark about the quality of goods?

OAK HALL DOORKEEPER—It means that the ACTUAL NAME and grade of the goods are printed on the price label attached to every garment in Oak Hall, and that no misrepresentation can be made.

✓ STRANGER—Ah, this looks lovely, to be sure, if you only mean to stand up to it.

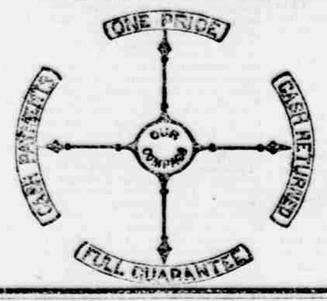
OAK HALL DOORKEEPER—We do, and shall stand firmly by these principles as our only rules of business. The people who don't believe it can prove us very easily if they choose.

✓ STRANGER—Well, I'll try you once at any rate.

We think this was a sensible conclusion. Let the people inform themselves of what we are doing at OAK HALL to make excellent Clothing and Cheapen the Prices under our New Order of Business.

✓ Our store is fuller than ever of Men's and Boys' Best Made Handsome Clothing, which, under our Ready-Money paid down One-Price Guarantee System, fixes our prices lower than the wholesale stores. This is a good time to visit the city, and the cost of the fare can be saved in getting Clothing at the Low Prices we are now selling our goods.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,



OAK HALL,

The Largest Clothing House in America,

S. E. cor. of 6th & Market Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

JOHNSTOWN FURNITURE EMPORIUM.

WM. P. PATTON,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

—ALL KINDS OF—

CABINET FURNITURE

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Bureaus,	Cane Chairs,
Bedsteads,	Wood Seat Chairs,
Washstands,	Kitchen Furniture,
Sideboards,	Bed Lounges,
Chamber Sets,	Mattresses,
Parlor Sets,	Tete-a-Tetes,
Wardrobes,	Extension Tables,
Book Cases,	Dining Tables,
Lounges,	Cupboards,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

SCHOOL AND HALL FURNITURE

made to order in excellent style and at low prices. Cabinet and hairmakers' materials of all kinds for sale. Furniture delivered at any point in Johnstown or at Railroad Station free of extra charge.

WM. P. PATTON.

Johnstown, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

CRAWFORD HOUSE,

EBENSBURG, PA.

John Fitzharris, - Proprietor.

HAVING leased and refurnished the above well known and popular hotel, the proprietor is now amply prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. The best that the market affords will be served at the Table at all seasons, the Bar will be kept constantly supplied with the choicest liquors, and the commodious Stable will be under the charge of a careful and attentive hostler. No effort will be spared to render guests comfortable and well pleased in every particular, and by proper attention to business and a moderate scale of prices the proprietor hopes to win his way to public favor. (May 2, 1873.-tf.]

Eagle PLANING MILL.

M. SIMON,

MANUFACTURER OF

Flooring, Weather-Boarding, Shutters

SASH-DOORS, BRACKETS AND MOULDINGS,

LUMBER of EVERY DESCRIPTION,

SHINGLES and POSTS—Cedar and Locust.

☞ Scroll-Sawing and Re-sawing done to order.

CORNER ROBINSON AND ANDERSON STS.,

[9-18.] ALLEGHENY CITY, PA. [3m.]

Parke's Marble Works,

139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and execution of work.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try us.

Oct. 24.-m.* JOHN PARKE.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & CO.,

BANKERS,

Ebensburg, Pa.

WILL receive money on deposit, discount and collect notes, and attend to all the business usually done by Bankers.

Sept.29.tf. JAS. B. ZAHM, Cashier.

MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING.—The attention of the Ladies of Ebensburg and vicinity is directed to the fact that MRS. R. E. JONES has just received an invoice of new and fashionable Millinery Goods, at her rooms in the East Ward, Ebensburg. Wedding Bonnets, Hats, etc., a specialty. Dressmaking promptly and neatly done. The patronage of the ladies is respectfully solicited. [9-1.'71.]

COAL! COAL!!—The subscriber is prepared to furnish, in large or small quantities, all qualities of ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL, at lowest market rates. Coal delivered promptly and free of charge for hauling at any point in Ebensburg or vicinity Orders left at the ZAHM STORE will receive early attention. DANIEL H. ZAHM.

Ebensburg, Sept. , 1873.-tf.

E. H. PLANK, M. D., respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Office adjoining residence and immediately in the rear of Hon. R. J. Lloyd's drug store. Night calls can be made at the residence of Mrs. Bunn, on Crawford street, Ebensburg. [4-24.-tf.]

LLOYD & CO., BANKERS,

EBENSBURG, PA.

☞ Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made at all accessible points in the United States, and a general Banking business transacted.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,

BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA.

Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Monies received on deposit, payable on demand without interest, or on time with interest at fair rates.

M. J. BUCK, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

CARROLLTOWN, PA.

Office in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made the residence of JOHN BUCK, Esq. [April 4, 1873.-tf.]

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Office on High street, nearly opposite Blair's Hotel. Residence in Town Hall, Julian Street, where night calls should be made [4-4.-tf.]

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [10-14.tf.]

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, (up stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

GEO M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street two doors from High street. [aug.21,'72.]

W. D. M'CLELLAND.....JOHN HANNAN.

M'CLELLAND & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Fancy and Plain

FURNITURE!

AND CHAIRS.

We keep constantly on hand in great variety a full line of elegant

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,

INSTYLES AND AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL CUSTOMERS

Having the most skillful workmen in the city, we are prepared to fill all orders for

OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

IN PIECES OR SUITS,

At PRICES Below

Either Eastern or Western Manufacturers.

Wareroom, No. 81 FRANKLIN Street,

NEARLY OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Done.

☞ All Furniture sent for and delivered in the city free of charge. [3-13,'74.-tf.]

CLINTON STREET

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Andrew Moses,

TAILOR AND DRAPER,

Ebensburg WOOLEN FACTORY!

HAVING introduced new machinery into our Woolen Factory, we are now prepared to manufacture on short notice, CLOTHS, CASSINETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS of all styles STOCKING YARNS, &c., &c.

☞ Wool taken in exchange for goods or worked on shares. Market price paid for wool

T. M. JONES & SONS.

Ebensburg, Feb. 24, 1872.-tf.

HOW HE WON HIS BET.

One of the best looking and most sought after young business men of Utica, N. Y., had his gallantry put to severe test last week. A charming married lady friend, wagered $15 with him that he dare not carry her baby through one of the most popular streets of the city, and feeling particularly brave, he accepted the wager. The baby was the prettiest little seven-months old mortal in Utica, and is the idol of its handsome father and mother. The mother and other friends of the child were to follow in a carriage to see that the task was completed according to the terms of the wager. The supposed father and his elegantly-dressed baby attracted general attention upon the business portion of the street. The gentleman's friends were not certain that they had heard of his marriage, and he had been seen at the Opera-house frequently of late, and each time with a different charmer, but this must have been owing to the absence of his wife from town. The hour chosen was one in which he generally takes an airing, and all of his window-friends expected to see him, but—not with a baby. Then the baby commenced to get uneasy, and it was hard work to hold it out at arm's length. Three or four merry maidens in an up-town residence rustled the curtains in such a manner that the perspiring toiler knew that he was seen, but he was bound to win, and win he did. When the mother received her darling child from the hands of the brave one, cold and huge drops of perspiration poured from every pore of his face, his neck-tie was gone, and his collar unbuttoned. The next time he carries a baby through the street he is confident that it will be his own, and that the other stockholder to the cherub will be within reach.

FAST OXEN.

A new agricultural idea has dawned in regard to oxen. It has been discovered in this age of railways that oxen are too slow, and that they can be taught to go fast. "In India, the oldest country in the world, oxen take the place of horses, and they make as good time." Therefore, why not train them to travel fast in our own beloved land? The way to do this is to put on the whip, hurry them up, and make them go. When an ox gets into a corn-field, and the dogs take after him, he can gallop almost as fast as a deer; and when running away on his own account he shuffles as lively as a dog. But it will be necessary to abandon the yoke, which is clumsy at best, and put on harness, as is done in North Carolina; and, beside, the rattling of the yoke, and the jingling of the draw-chain would not sound well as one drives up to church on Sunday morning at a round trot. Further, to guide them with precision while going at a fast gait to town, "whoa, haw and gee" must be dropped, and bits be used; then one can make his buggy wheel graze another buggy wheel, and no harm will be done. Next year agricultural societies should offer premiums for fast oxen, and there could be no greater attraction than ox races; for, as the exhibition will be purely agricultural, no immorality can attach. Breeding oxen for speed a few years, we would be likely to have a different race of cows. By all means.

BROKEN PROMISES.

Reader, never break your promises! And to this end, never make a promise that you are not sure you can fulfil. You may think it a trifling matter to make an appointment with a friend or agree to do a certain thing, and then fail to "come to time;" but it is assuredly not a small affair. If you get into the habit of neglecting to make good your promises, how long, do you think, will your friends and acquaintances retain confidence in you? The nearest and dearest of them will in time learn to doubt you, and will put but little faith in your words. And there is a way of half meeting one's obligations, which might be called "bending" a promise, which is also a very bad practice, and should be carefully avoided.

For instance, you agree to meet a person at a certain time; but, instead of being punctual, you put in an appearance several minutes, perhaps an hour, after time, or you promise to do something for a friend, and only partially perform the duty. You may not exactly have broken your promise, but you have certainly bent it, which is almost, if not quite, as bad. Keep your promises to the letter; be prompt and exact, and it will save you much trouble and care through life, and win for you the respect and trust of your friends.

A RUSSIAN SUTLER.

During the Crimean campaign one of the principal regimental canteens in the Russian army was suddenly closed in the faces of officers and men, without notice or warning. Prince Gortschakoff, furious, rode up to the purveyor, and demanded an explanation, whereupon the latter replied that, instead of yielding him, as was commonly supposed, £20 of clear daily profits, his business was landing him in downright ruin, inasmuch as the greater part of his receipts consisted of false bank notes. The general, at his wits' end, telegraphed to the emperor, and on receiving a reply told the purveyor that if he would open his canteen the spurious notes in question should be cashed by the bank as if they had been genuine. Armed with this assurance, the purveyor briskly resumed business, and labored in his vocation with such zeal and diligence that at the end of the war he had the satisfaction of being able to present for payment to the Imperial Bank £40,000 worth of counterfeit paper, scarcely any of which had really been received by him in the course of his dealings with the army.

RECENTLY the dogs lost a fox near to the station of Ferte Saint Aubin, in France, and, though they beat up the neighborhood for two hours, could get no trace. It was thought very strange that an old dog was missing also. Next day it was ascertained that the fox had leaped into the baggage car of a train just going out, and the dog had followed and killed him.